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programmes may be organised and developed Such studies are part of a continuous programme which the Planning Commission has drawn up

For these reasons while the present report gives in broad outline n account showing the progress made some of the conclusions are liable to be revised in the light of further information One point deserves to be emphasised Many vital parts of the Plan the sphere of the States The Centre can assist in various the framework of the National Plan the main ility for increasing agricultural production transforming social and economic life of the villages by building from below organising public support and enthusiasm for the Plan rests with the States The Plan is a joint national enterprise in which the Centre and the States are partners united in a common purpose and working with agreed policies in different fields of national development It is therefore important that both the Central and State Governments should place their obligations towards the fulfilment of the Plan above all other claims While this progress report points to a measure of achievement there are aspects in which the record of work described herein amounts in fact to a plea for more intensive and sustained endeavour for greater sacrifice for more determined efforts on the part of the administration and for wider response from the people

NEW DELHI
May 14 1953

V T KRISHNAMACHARI
Deputy Chairman Planning Commission

CHAPTER A

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND THE FINANCING OF THE PLAN

THE FIVE YEAR Plan came formally into operation as from April 1951. In appraising the progress of the Plan in the first two years it is necessary to keep in mind that the first draft of the Plan was published only in July 1951 and that the development expenditure for the year 1951-52 visualised in the Plan was based on the provisions already made in the Central and State budgets for that year. The economic situation in the latter half of 1950 and the early part of 1951 was characterised by high inflationary pressures and it was necessary therefore to keep down public investment to the minimum consistent with the commitments already made. By 1952-53 the break in the Korean war boom had considerably reduced these pressures. It was also becoming evident that the programme of development framed earlier would fall short of the needs of the country and would have to be strengthened at points. In consequence in 1952-53 a beginning was made with some new schemes like community projects and larger provisions were also made for projects already under implementation. Thus the outlay on development in 1952-53 was over Rs 60 crores higher than in 1951-52 and nearly Rs 90 crores higher than in 1950-51.

2. Over the two years 1951-52 and 1952-53 the expenditure on the Plan has been approximately Rs 5[illegible] crores. Over 70 per cent of the proposed development outlay of Rs 2069 crores remains to be incurred in the remaining three years. A substantial increase of nearly Rs 80 crores over the 1952-53 level has been budgeted for in the current year but the tempo of expenditure will have to be stepped up further in 1954-55 and 1955-56.

3. In the first two years a few schemes like the Sindri Fertiliser Factory and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works which were already well under way when the Plan started were completed and went into production. But these apart few of the major projects in the Plan were due for completion in this period. Heavy [illegible] have been made and important stages reached in the construction of many of the projects but they will be completed and benefits will begin to accrue on a large scale only in the fourth and fifth years of the Plan. By and large the first two years have been therefore a period in which the planning and execution of the investment programme have been gathering momentum [illegible] outlay has [illegible]

[illegible]

reach its peak The effects of a large part of the investment in this period on production will not also be in evidence for some time yet

Economic Trends

4 Though the impact of the major projects in the Plan on production has still to show there are signs of a general improvement in the levels of domestic output Production of raw materials —particularly of jute and cotton—has registered significant increases The greater availability of raw materials has in turn helped to make possible fuller utilisation of installed capacity in the manufacturing industries—which was one of the major objectives of the Plan—and industrial output has gone up by about 20 per cent as compared to 1950 Precise data are not available on the output of foodgrains but there is evidence of recent expansion in acreage under cultivation and in consequence there has been possibly also some increase in production These increases together with the improvement in railway transport are beginning to create conditions in which higher rates of investment can be sustained without imposing excessive pressures on the consumption standards of the people

5 The increases in production it would appear have not led to corresponding increases in incomes available for consumption. This is only partly explained by the progressive increase in the national output diverted to investment Since 1950 51 the terms of trade of the country have deteriorated to the extent of about 20 per cent export prices have tended to fall and import prices have either not fallen correspondingly or have in some cases risen In consequence a larger volume of exports is necessary to purcha e the same volume of imports as before and this has had inevitably its repercussions internally

6 In the general economic situation the more serious development has however been the appearance of signs of growing unemployment The precise nature of this phenomenon can be assessed only w th more complete information on the location and extent of the unemployment than we have at the moment There has always been and undoubtedly continues to be the chronic under employment which is the result of insufficient economic development to this there is no quick or easy solution The extent of the additional unemployment which has come up and the points at which it has tended to show itself need careful study It is possible that it is largely a consequence of the break in world prices the deterioration in terms of trade and the effect of these on domestic incomes In this case a revival in world prices or alternatively increases in the rate of domestic investment should correct the adverse trends It would also appear that the growth

in unemployment recently in evidence is mainly an urban phenomenon caused by a sharp contraction in trading incomes in the agricultural sector the decline in real incomes on account of deterioration in terms of trade is not only likely to be spread more widely but is likely to be brought about through declining prices for agricultural products rather than through more unemployment These are tentative observations in view of the vital importance of the problem they must be subjected to closer examination and study

7 In assessing the economic trends of these last two years it is important to bear in mind that this period has seen in India as elsewhere a quick transition from the inflationary conditions of over a decade to more normal conditions of production and trade The Plan came into operation at a time when the post war inflation was at its peak The index of wholesale prices (year ended August 1939=100) which was about 301 in August 1947 and had been stablised after the decontrol experiment late in 1947 at around 390 touched 458 in April 1951 In the two years that have passed since inflation—latent as well as open—has been brought under control This was partly the result of external influences but the financial policy of the Government—enforced through budgetary credit and foreign trade measures—has been an important contributory factor in making it possible to take advantage of the change in external conditions These policies have been broadly in conformity with the suggestions of the Planning Commission.

8 The disinflation has undoubtedly been beneficial The price level has fallen below the pre-Korean war level and the structure of relative prices within the economy is more in balance In particular the price parities are more conducive to the attainment of the targets in food production With the increase in production that has already taken place in agriculture and industry these price movements have helped to strengthen the balance of payments position of the country

9 The disinflationary trend in India and abroad has [illegible] required far reaching adjustments The [illegible] in regard to prices combined with the fact that [illegible] tend to be more rigid and [illegible] has [illegible] of investment in the private sector Imports [illegible] shown signs of decline despite the [illegible] production in certain engineering [illegible] tended to fall As with [illegible] more information and closer scrutiny of data are [illegible] here before precise conclusions can be drawn Even as

evidence of some check to investment activity in manufacturing industries there are signs of increase in building activity Despite for instance a rise in production of about 35 per cent in cement as compared to 1950 51 there are as yet no signs of supplies proving to be in excess of demand Nevertheless any persistent tendency for investment in manufacturing industries to fall must be a matter of concern and is among the things which now need looking into more closely

DEFICIT FINANCING AND THE PLAN

10 In the scheme proposed in the Commission s Report for financing the Plan the normal budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments were to meet over the five years Rs 1258 crores of the planned developmental outlay of Rs 2069 crores After allowing for deficit financing to the extent of Rs 290 crores (corresponding to the import surplus that could be financed from the relea es from India s sterling balances) there remained a gap of Rs 521 crores This was to be covered by external assistance and to the extent necessary by measures of additional taxation and borrowing or further deficit financing

11 In the two years the Plan has been in operation the outlay on development has been Rs 584 crores Of this approximately Rs 363 crores i estimated to have been found by the Central and State Governments through savings from current revenue surpluses of government owned enterprises and through loans small savings deposits and other miscellaneous sources The net sum from foreign loans and grants taken credit for in this period amounts to Rs 106 crores The balance of Rs 115 crores it is estimated was covered by the Central and State Governments by sale of securities held in reserve and by drawing down their cash balances

12 The gap in resources of Rs 115 crores referred to above is not exactly comparable with the deficit financing visualised in the Plan Deficit financing arises out of an excess of government expenditure over receipts *from the public* Such an excess whether financed by drawing upon cash balances (otherwise held in the Reserve Bank or in treasuries) or by borrowing from the Reserve Bank would have the effect of expanding the money supply held by the public The decline in the cash balances of the Central and State Governments in the first two years of the Plan is estimated at about Rs 102 crores There has however been no net Government borrowing from the Reserve Bank either by sale of treasury bills or of other Government securities to it In fact the holdings of rupee securities by the Reserve Bank have gone down by

over Rs 40 crores in this period. To the extent that this decline in *Reserve Bank holdings is due to transactions with the Government* it is clearly a reduction in credit extended to the Government and hence an off set to the deficit financing as measured by the fall in cash balances To the extent that the decline is attributable to absorption of securities by the public it is a source of finance visualised in the Plan In the estimates presented in the Commission s Report the absorptive capacity of the public in regard to Government securities was placed at Rs. 115 crores over the five-year period and was assumed to accrue via new issues In the first two years of the Plan under review there has been no net receipts by way of fresh issues and in fact there has been a net out go of about Rs 9 crores on account of maturing securities. This on a closer view need not be regarded as a shortfall in resources compared to the original estimates to the extent that old issues of securities have been absorbed by the public. Some of the decline in the Reserve Bank s holdings of securities might of course have been on account of direct sales to the public as part of its monetary policy and might not reflect normal absorptive capacity of the market If we make an allowance of about Rs 15 crores for this deficit financing in the sense of excess Government expenditure met by creation of money would work out at about Rs 75 crores

13 The above estimate like all the estimates presented in this review is based on the accounts for 1951-52 and the revised estimates for 1952-53 Judging from the movements in the cash balances held by the Central and State Governments with the Reserve Bank the actual deficit financing in this period seems likely to have been lower by perhaps Rs 30 to 40 crores.

14 This deficit financing has been more than offset by import surpluses financed from sterling releases. The total balance of payments deficit in this period was approximately Rs 1[illegible]0 crores but about Rs 110 crores of this is accounted for by purchases from the U.S. Food Loan grants received under the Colombo Plan and loans from the International Bank for which credit has already been taken before arriving at the Budgetary deficit. The import surpluses financed from sterling releases were thus of the order of Rs [illegible] crores

releases and the credit policy followed by the Reserve Bank account together for only a part of the marked fall in money supply that has occurred in the period under review The total decline in domestic money supply may be estimated at around Rs 115 crores* Of this only Rs 15 crores or so can be traced to the excess of import surpluses over budgetary deficits Reduction in bank credit through lower advances and investments explain approximately another Rs 35 to 40 crores of the decline The remaining fall is mainly due to a shift from demand to time deposits (which is a decline in money supply only in a formal sense) and an outflow of short term capital which had been brought into the country earlier under boom conditions to finance trade

16 The large decline in money supply in 1951 52 was due to a large import surplus financed by sterling releases coupled with practically no deficit financing this helped to create conditions in which the decline in world prices could be taken advantage of and a general disinflation brought about in the economy In 1952 53 there has not only been a large measure of deficit financing by Government but the country as a whole has been developing export surpluses and accumulating sterling Despite this there has been no marked revival of inflationary pressures That the excess liquidity in the system has been wiped out by the decline in money supply and the simultaneous increase in production is therefore reasonably established and this in the context of the improvement in balance of payments position justifies a more liberal policy in the financing of investment expenditures

BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

17 The main heads under which budgetary resources were expected to become available for the Plan and the amounts which

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* The constituent elements in this decline in money supply will be seen from the following —

	End of March 1951	End of March 1952	End of March 1953
Notes in circulation	1 04	1 099	1 133
Rupee coin	140	12,	133
Deposit liabilities of the Reserve Bank (excluding balances held by government and scheduled banks)	72	66	63
Demand liabilities of scheduled banks (including inter bank deposits)	616	567	545
minus			
Cash reserves of scheduled banks	35	34	33
	1 997	1 825	1 841

Of the decline shown above about Rs 40 crores was due to return of Indian currency notes circulating abroad

States have gained to the extent of Rs 20 crores annually as from 1952 53 as a result of the award of the Finance Commission. Among the States Part A States have done on the whole slightly better than Part B States this being mainly because the expectations of the latter in regard to loans from the public have remained unfulfilled Taking Part A and B States together the lag in budgetary resources (excluding Central assistance) raised for the Plan is largely traceable to a few States

	1951 53	Target for 1951 56
Madras	3 2	93 8
Bihar	7 0	32 3
West Bengal	9 7	4- 6
Mysore	3 1	27 1
Saurashtra	—3 0	12 4
	20 0	208 2

In other States also (except in the case of one or two like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) there have been shortfalls compared to the amounts that should have been raised in these two years at the average annual rate visualised in the Plan but these have been relatively small

19 The comparatively satisfactory progress of the Centre is explained mainly by the additional measures for raising revenues taken in 1951 52 (which on an average were expected to yield over Rs 40 crores per annum) and the large yield in that year from export duties on account of the Korean war boom The additional revenue from export duties was in the nature of a share in the gain to the country from the temporary improvement in terms of trade and it has naturally vanished with the boom From 1951 53 receipts from other heads have also tended to fall on account of recessionary conditions This new factor which not only affects the revenues of the Central and State Governments but has also as already mentioned other repercussions on the economy needs to be watched closely Measures taken to correct these conditions will also tend to correct to some extent the trends in government revenues

20 In the States apart from the fact that their share in Central income tax and excise duties has increased their own tax receipts have tended to go up in the last few years From about Rs 222 crores in 1950 51 these latter have gradually risen to Rs 227 crores in 1951 52 Rs 230 crores is 1952 53 and Rs 243 crores in

1953-54 The trend in revenues under the different heads will be evident from the following statement

(Rs in crores)

	1950-51	1951 52	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)
Land Revenue	49 6	48 0	60 9	67 5
Agricultural IncomeTax	4 1	4 3	3 8	3 1
State Excise	47 3	49 4	44 4	44 2
Stamps	22 2	22 0	2 2	23 1
Registration	3 8	3 9	3 7	3 7
Taxes on Motor Vehicles	8 5	9 8	11 0	12 2
General Sales Tax	56 3	54 5	51 1	54 7
Sales Tax on Motor spirit	3 6	4 5	5 8	6 8
Internal Customs	8 7	9 5	6 7	6 1
Other Taxes and Duties	17 9	21 2	20 1	-1 5
TOTAL	222 0	27 1	229 7	242 9

This increase in the tax revenues of the States is accounted for almost entirely by increases from land revenue following the abolition of intermediaries Taxes on motor vehicles and the sales tax on motor spirit are also expected to yield about 45 per cent and 90 per cent more revenue respectively than in 1950 51 but these have been neutralised by decline in revenue under other heads The progressive abolition of internal customs duties levied by Part B States the elimination of sales taxes on inter state transactions and the reduced sales of opium by State Governments are re pon sible for these declines

21 The increase in tax revenues of State Governments is explained only *to a very small extent by additional measures of taxa* tion Except in the case of a few States the additional measures of taxation have been of minor importance and the proceeds realised in 1951 52 and 1952 53 have been only small Increases in land revenue from zamindari areas had been visualised earlier but these were earmarked for payments of compensation and other expendi ture connected with land reforms Such increases had therefore not been taken credit for in the financial scheme for the Pl Actually payments of compensation have tended to lag beh some extent

22 The increase in tax revenues has in fact also been more than absorbed by increased expenditures of a non-developmental nature on revenue account itself Between 1950 51 and 1952 53 the following increases in expenditure are evident

(i) additional expenditure in connection with the abolition of zamindari and other land reform measures	5 5
(ii) increased expenditure on famine relief	8 0
(iii) food subsides (Uttar Pradesh and Travancore Cochin only)	3 6
(iv) increased appropriation for debt servicing and amortisation	5 4

In addition several State Governments are spending larger sums on buildings roads and development schemes outside the State Plans all of which have the effect of reducing the savings available from State revenues for the Plan itself despite the increases in tax revenue referred to above Taking the revenue and capital accounts together States are estimated to have spent about Rs 15 crores in the two years on development schemes outside the Plan

23 At the time the State plans were framed the main consideration in the case of States like Madras for instance where developmental outlay was already comparatively high was to maintain at least the rate of development attained in 1950-51 and in the case of others where the rate of outlay was less satisfactory o provide for a moderate stepping up of the rate of development The Central assistance fixed for the State Plans was a measure of the extent to which the Central Government could be expected consistently with its other commitments to furnish resources for this purpose It was understood that there would be additional assistance from the Centre to the States for schemes like multi purpose river valley projects rehabilitation of displaced persons community development projects etc (which were not part of the State Plans) But given the limited resources available to the Centre there was no prospect of Central assistance for the State Plans as such being raised very much further The raising of additional resources by State Governments was therefore a pre requisite for the successful implementation of the State Plans The additional resources to be raised by State Governments over the five years amount to Rs 232 crores Of this Rs 67 crores is mainly on account of proposals made by some of the State Governments subsequent to the consultation with the Commission for

raising the size of their State Plans the upward revision in the targets of expenditure were accepted provisionally on the condition that the resources corresponding to these would be raised by the Governments concerned. The upward revisions thus made were mainly in the case of the State Plans of Madras West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh This is a factor which has to be kept in mind in assessing the lag in resources that ha become evident in the two years under review

24 Since the original estimates were made the Finance Commission s award has effected as from 1952 53 a transfer of about Rs 20 crores per annum to the States which had not been visualised before Although the resources of the Centre have not expanded correspondingly it might not be possible in practice to reduce Central as istance to the extent that States have gained from the award A recasting of the scheme of finance outlined in the Plan is therefore called for But the point that must be emphasised here is that there is no possibility of making any substantial increases in the transfers from the Centre in this period without adverse repercu sions on the implementation of the Plan at other points The rai ing of additional resources by States must be regarded therefore as an essential condition for the implementation of the State Plans to schedule The fact that most of the States have now hardly any reserves left to draw upon makes this a prime necessity

25 The borrowing programme of the State Governments ha on the whole conformed to expectations This is partly because the Centre has left the field almost entirely to the States At the Centre maturities of old loans have been in excess of new issues to the extent of over Rs 35 crores Taking the Centre and States together there has been a reduction in rupee loans outstanding There has also been no net gain in this period from issue of treasury bills and trea ury deposit receipts the floating debt of the Central Government is in fact smaller by over Rs 45 crores No credit was of course taken in the original estimates in the Plan for possible net increases in Government s floating debt the scope for using this as a source of finance by sale of treasury bills by agencies other than the Reserve Bank it was said would have to be explored from time to time for reducing budgetary deficits The decline in rupee loans outstanding and the contraction in the floating debt of the Centre in the first two years are therefore developments at variance with the a sumptions in the original e timates While this is true the rupee loans and treasury bills outstanding has enabled the Bank to absorb the rupee securities sold by the States in

without adding to its total holdings of such securities In fact the holdings of rupee securities by the Reserve Bank have fallen Thus the liquidation of securities by States which it was previously assumed would expand purchasing power in the hands of the public has in practice not had that effect In retrospect it can be treated as a non inflationary source of finance that became available for the Plan in these two years

26 Of the factors involved in the movement of funds through deposits and other miscellaneous items on capital account it is difficult to make a precise assessment A considerable part of the outflow of Rs 40 5 crores under this head in this period (*vide* Statement II) is explained by investment in state trading which has been of the order of Rs 31 crores In the case of some States like the Punjab and Bihar there has also been a settlement of outstanding accounts which were essentially throw forwards into the Plan period and which it was assumed at the time the State Plans were being framed would be settled in 1950-51 The net outflow of Rs 51 5 crores in this period in the States on account of deposits and other miscellaneous items is due to a considerable extent to loans and other capital expenditures outside the Plan.* At the Centre there has been a net inflow of Rs 11 crores

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE PLANS

27 The following statement shows the Central assistance to Part A and B States assumed for the five year period in the preparation of the State Plans and the assistance which according to information collected from the State Governments has been taken credit for by them in the period 1951—53 It has been reported that in some cases (*e g* West Bengal) the revised estimates for 1952-53 in respect of Central assistance have not been fully realised to this extent the Central assistance as shown in this statement may be at variance with the final accounts There are also some slight discrepancies between the figures in regard to Central grants and loans as derived from the Central Government s estimates and the figures as derived from the estimates of the State Governments The following table which is based on the latter gives a general picture of the rate at which Central assistance for the different State Plans has proceeded

*In the progress of expenditures on the Plan given in this review the estimates in regard to loans advanced in connection with the Plan have been given generally on a net basis It must be remembered however that the ways and means position has been affected to the full extent of the loans given and that the position will be restored only when the repayments begin to come in In addition to loans visualised in the Plan there has also been in this period considerable amount of special loans to relieve distress of farmers in famine area

	1951—53	1951—56 (Five Year Plan)
PART A		
Assam	0 8	15 0
B har	5 7	15 0
Bombay	7 0	16 0
Madhya Pradesh	5 8	12 0
Madras	16 4	20 0
Orissa	3 5	10 0
Punjab	1 8	11 0
Uttar Pradesh	7 4	15 0
West Bengal	7 3	26 5
	55 7	140 5
PART B		
Hyderabad	5 9	10 0
Madhya Bharat	1 0	4 0
Mysore	4 8	8 0
Pepsu	1 2	2 5
Rajasthan	1 2	9 0
Saurashtra	1 8	6 0
Travancore Cochin	0 1	7 0
	16 0	46 5
TOTAL	71 7	187 0

28 It will be seen from this that while assistance for the State Plans as a whole has been going more or less according to schedule there are considerable differences from State to State On the one hand Madras has received more than four fifths of the assumed assist ance in the first two years Uttar Pradesh Hyderabad and Mysore have also been receiving assistance at a rate faster than the annual average rate of the assumed Central assistance On the other hand some States such as Assam Rajasthan and Travancore Cochin have so far received only a small proportion of the Central assistance assumed in the State Plans These variations were to some extent anticipated and have been inevitable since the extension of Central assistance is in many cases tied up with the progress of particular schemes It was for instance expected that since the tempo of expenditures on the Lower Bhavani and the Tungabhadra schemes in Madras would reach a peak in the first two years of the Plan a considerable part of the Central assistance to the State would have to be given in this period In the case of West Bengal Rs 12 5 crores of the Central assistance is tied up with the Mayurakshi project and the rate at which Central assistance under this head can be given is therefore naturally conditioned by the progress of the scheme itself

29 While differences in the rate at which Central been extended to different States in the first two years themselves a matter of serious concern the position in re

cular States which have received very much in excess or very much below the average rate of the assumed Central assistance needs attention In the case of Madras the serious deterioration in its financial position as compared to the original estimates together with the forthcoming partition of the State makes it necessary to attempt at an early stage a complete reappraisal of the development programme in relation to possible sources of finance In the case of Assam the problem has been the paucity of loanable schemes in the State Plan on the basis of which Central assistance could be extended The problem has been partly met by the award of the Finance Commission which has increased the grants to the State but the possibilities of increasing Central assistance to the State through other ways need also to be examined The above observations in regard to Madras and Assam hold good in varying degrees to some of the other States as well

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

30 After taking credit for the budgetary resources that are likely to become available to the Central and State Governments for financing the Plan and after allowing also for deficit financing to the extent of Rs 290 crores it will be recalled that there still remains for the five year period a gap in resources of the order of Rs 521 crores to be made good from external assistance and by additional measures of taxation and borrowing or by further deficit financing In the two years under review foreign grants and loans extended to India amount to about Rs 189 crores The details of these are as follows —

	(Rs in crores)
INTERNATIONAL BANK	
Undrawn balance of loans extended in the pre Plan period	9 0
Steel project loan (December 1952)	15 2
Loan for Damodar Valley Project (January 1953)	9 5
U S FOOD LOAN	90 4
GRANTS UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN	
From Canada	13 3
From Australia	6 1
From New Zealand	0 4
U S TECHNICAL COOPERATION ASSISTANCE	
Technical Cooperation Agreement January 1952	2 8
Supplementary Technical Cooperation Agreement November 19	38 0
OTHER AID	2 8
TOTAL	189 0

Of the assistance thus promised the Central Government has taken credit for receipts of about Rs 114 crores in the period 1951—53 and about Rs 30 crores in 1953-54

This covers aid from Norway and from the Ford Foundation.

THE OUTLOOK

31 In the remaining three years of the Plan have to be implemented programmes costing Rs 1 485 crores as against the total planned outlay of Rs 2 069 crores over five years For 1953-54 an expenditure of Rs 413 crores has been budgeted for the budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments are estimated to meet about Rs 200 crores of this expenditure It is difficult to make a precise assessment at the present stage of the extent to which these estimates will be realised but if budgetary resources become available in the remaining three years of the Plan at the rate estimated for 1953 54 they would finance only about Rs 600 crores of the balance of expenditure of Rs 1 485 crores Allowing for the deficit financing that has been done in the first two years (and assuming it for the present to be about Rs 75 crores) further deficit financing against import surpluses financed from sterling balances may be expected to provide another Rs 215 crores The unutilised portion of foreign grants and loans extended to date amounts to about Rs 75 crores There would still be left a gap in resources of the order of Rs 600 crores Additional taxation and borrowing further external assistance and—in the last resort—more deficit financing are the main sources of finance for meeting this gap The extent to which reliance will have to be placed on each of these will depend on a variety of circumstances but it is clear that even if external assistance becomes available on a larger scale than hitherto the need for raising additional resources internally will remain paramount

32 There is in this context the danger of counting too much on deficit financing Deficit financing under favourable conditions and *within limits may be an appropriate method of finding additional* resources For an expanding development programme however it is important that a growing proportion of the national income is absorbed in the form of taxes and loans The larger the proportion of money incomes generated in the process of development which is absorbed back in this way the smaller are the chances of inflationary pressures getting the upper hand When faced with insufficient budgetary resources and the dangers of deficit financing there is always a possibility of attempting to find a way out through staggering of development expenditures This it must be emphasised is a course which must be avoided The experience of the last two years also underlines the need to avoid undertaking schemes outside the Plan Resources have to be mobilised to the full and care has to be taken to see that they are used fully for the implementation of the Plan

33 The gap in resources it will be observed is not so raise doubts as to the country s ability with

assistance to implement the Plan to schedule But undoubtedly, the substantial stepping up of investment programmes which the full execution of the Plan will necessitate will require determined effort on the part of the country To this end budgetary resources will have to be augmented to the fullest extent possible increases in non development expenditures or in expenditures of a developmental character but outside the Plan will have to be kept to the minimum if not rigorously avoided and the executive machinery of planning will have to be strengthened so as to complete the development outlay to schedule and in furtherance of the real targets set out in the Plan

I INDIA S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT*
(1951 52 and Apr l December 1952)

(Rs crores)

	1951 5-	1952 53 ‡ (Apr l December)
1 EXPORTS BY LAND AND SEA (INCLUSIVE OF EXPORT DUTIES) F O B	*729 9*	*440 8*
(a) Food Dr nk and Tobacco	168	110 7
(b) Raw materials (nclus ve of partly processed products)—		
(i) Agricultural (unprocessed)	48 4	40 9
( ) Others	83 1	61 2
(c) Manufactures (including sem manufactures)—		
( ) Consumer goods	71 7	63 2
(i) Producer goods (including ntermediate products)	3 4 2	139 7
(d) Unclass fied	3 3	25 1
2 RE EXPORTS BY SEA MINUS TRANSIT TRADE (INCLUDED IN ITEM 1 ABOVE)	*4 0*	*3 0*
3 NET RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF INVISIBLES	*56 4*	*57 8*
4 TOTAL RECEIPTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	*783 3*	*501 6*
5 IMPORTS BY LAND AND SEA (INCLUSIVE OF IMPORTS ON GOVT ACCOUNT) C I F	*9 6 0*	*518 9*
(a) Food, Dr nk and Tobacco	63 0	150 8
(b) Raw mater als (nclud ng partly processed products)—		
(i) Agriculture (unprocessed)	220 9	81 0
(ii) Others	9 0	66 7
(c) Manufactures (nclud ng semi manufactures)—		
( ) Consumer goods	60 5	36 9
(i) Producer goods (ncluding ntermed ate p oducts)	74 3	17 4
(d) Unclass fied	25 3	11 1
6 LAND-BORNE TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN AND IRAN (NET) *Minus* TRANSIT TRADE INCLUDED IN ENTRIES AGAINST ITEM 5 ABOVE	*1 8*	*2 3*
7 TOTAL PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	*937 8*	*5 1 2*
8 SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (—) ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	*—143 5*	*—19 6*

*The est mates in respect of exports and mports are based on Customs returns D regard ng nv s bles exclude grants rece ved under the Colombo Plan and are only estimates

‡In the first quarter of 1953 t s est mated that there was a surplus on current of about Rs 9 crores

P C

II FINANCING OF THE PLAN 1951 52 to 1953 54

(Rs crores)

	Centre				States			
	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Five year Plan)	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Five year Plan)
OUTLAY ON THE PLAN	133 5	165 4	238 9	1240 5	128 0	157 2	176 1	828 2
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	127 1	56 5	71 3	497 2	79 5	99 5	128 3	780 3
Savings of public authorities—								
(a) from current revenues	121 1	4 2	29 5	160 0	68 8	57 1	63 0	411 7
(b) from railways	37 7	20 7	20 4	170 0				
Private Savings absorbed through—								
(a) loans from the public	—34 2	—1 2	—16 7	36 0	11 5	15 1	14 1	79 0
(b) small savings and other unfunded debt (excluding floating debt)	48 6	54 4	55 7	270 0				
(c) deposits funds and other miscellaneous sources*	—14 8	25 8	30 8	90 0	—34 0	—17 5	—2 3	40 8
Internal inter governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (i e Central assistance)†	—31 4	—46 8	—48 4	—228 8	33 3	44 8	53 5	228 8
GAP IN RESOURCES	6 4	108 9	165 6	743 3	48 5	57 7	47 8	6 9

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE	61 7	44 4	27 6				
Grants	4 1	13 6	29 7				
Loans (net)‡	57 6	30 8	—2 1				
DEFICIT	—55 3	64 6	138 0	48 5	37 7	47 8	87 0
Covered by (a) Increase in floating debt‡‡	—32 2	—13 3	109 9	—0 3	20 8	20 8	
(b) Sale of securities held in reserve (net)	—22 2	—5 0		34 2	12 0	22 0	67 9
(c) withdrawal from cash reserves	—0 9	82 9	28 1	14 6	4 9	5 0	

The changes in the receipts under this hea l are partly acc unted for by State tra ling transactions The net investment in State tra ling at the Centre an l the States in each year is as follows :

	Centre	States
1951 52 (Acc unts)	11 3	9 9
1952 53 (Revised)	—3 2	—7 1
1953 54 (Bu lget)	3 2	—7 8

† C ntral assi tance as calculate l fr m the Central bu lget is slightly at variance with that calculate l from the State budgets For 1951 52 an l 1952 53 taken t gether the diff rence is however negligible In the case of all Part C States it has been assume l for the present that their development expen liture has in effect been entirely met from grants an l loans f om the Centre This assumption needs to be checked in the case of those Part C States which since 1952 53 have separate revenue bu lgets

‡ The entries here are net of small repayments n account of earlier liabilities

‡‡ In the case of States this is accounte l for mainly by advances from commercial banks

III FINANCING OF STATE PLANS

1 ASSAM

(Rs crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	1 2	2 3	3 8	17 1
Revenue Account	1 1	2 0	3 0	
Cap tal Account	0 1	0 4	0 8	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	8	0	1 3	17
Savings from current revenue	1 2	1 6	0 4	1
Loans from the publ c				
Depos ts and other m scellaneous re ce pts on cap tal account	1 4	—0 2	—0 5	1 2
Central ass stance for the State Plan	0 2	0 6	1 4	15 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	—1 7	0 3	6	
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—0 4	0 2		
Ways and means advances and over drafts			0 4	
Sale of secur t es held n reserve	—2 7	0 5		
W thdrawal from cash reserves	1 4	—0 4	2 2	

NOTES

1 The State has gained about Rs 1 2 crores as a result of the r commendat ons of th Finance Comm ss on Statutory grant for scheduled areas under Art cle 75 was Rs 1 5 crores n the first two years and is estimated at Rs 1 1 crores in 1953 54

2 Improvement in revenue from State taxes as compared to the pre Plan level is of the order of Rs 40 lakhs in 195- 53 This is in part explained by collection of arrears and in part by better coverage Rates of motor veh cle taxes were ra sed in 195 y eld ng a net ncrease of Rs 4 lakhs annually

3 There is an ncrease n non developm ntal expenditure of about Rs - crores n 1951 52 and Rs 3 crores in 1952 53 th s is mainly due to

(1) Increases under non developmental heads Rs 0 5 crores per annum (General adm n stration Pol ce etc)

(2) Increased outlay on roads outside the Plan { Rs 0 4 crores n 1951 5; Rs 1 - crores in 1952 53 }

(3) Increased expend ture on construct on of bu ldings and repairs etc { Rs 0 3 crores in 1951 52; Rs 0 7 crores n 1952 53 }

Prov s ons for expend ture outside the plan have increased further in 1953 54.

Financing of State Plans

2 BIHAR

(Rs crores)

	1951 5– (Accounts)	1952 53 (Rev sed)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*13 7*	*1 0*	*1 6*	*57 3*
Revenu Account	11 5	7	9 3	
Cap tal Account	2 3	3 3	4 3	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES—	*6 5*	*6*	*10 1*	*47 3*
Savings f om current revenue	5 7	6 5	7 1	31 3
Loans from the publ c				
Depos ts and other miscellaneous rece pts on cap tal account	–– 0	–3	–0 5	1 0
Central ass stance for the State Plan	– 8	2 9	3 5	15 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*7*	*5 8*	*3 5*	*10 0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trad ng	–5 0	1	–0 1	
Ways and means advances and over drafts	–0 5	0 –	—	
Sale of securit es held n reserve	12 7	6 3	3 6	10 0 (both rows)
W thdrawal from cash reserves		– 8	—	

NOTES

1 The State has ga ned Rs 2 crores per annum as a result of th recommendat ons f the Finance Commiss on Revenue from land s expected to ncrease by Rs 2 crores a from 1952 53 but t w ll be absorbed by ncreased expenditure n connect on with the abol t on of zamindaris

2 *Expend ture on famine f om revenue account during the first two years has been* of the order of o er Rs 3 crores

3 Outgo f om deposits and other m scellaneous rece pt on cap tal account s explained by increased taccav loans and other loan accommodat on to cult vators to the order of Rs 4 crores n 1951 52 and 1952 53 to relieve di tress on account of f m ne

4 The reserves have been drawn down at a rat much faster than that v sual sed in the Plan Security hold ngs of the Stat wh ch stood at Rs 28 5 crores t the beginning of 1951 52 would be only Rs 9 6 crores after the first two years of the Plan. It must be stated however that the reserves at the beginning of 1951 52 proved to be larger than assumed in the o iginal estimates

The est mates presented above are based on an analys s of the State budg t and on informat on suppl ed by the State Government Unlike the ca e of other it has not been poss bl to ver fy n deta l the accuracy and nterpretat on of data

Financing of

3 BOMBAY

(Rs crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	3 1	29 1	30 9	116 4
Revenue Account	18 0	21 3	19 5	—
Capital Account	5 0	7 8	11 3	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	26 8	21 4	21 3	141 4
Savings from current revenue	15 8	14 4	16 9	93 4
Loans from the public	3 7	3 7		25 0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	4 3	—0 7	1 0	8 0
Central assistance for the State Plan	3 0	4 0	3 4	16 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	—3 7	7 7	9 6	5 0
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—11 7	1 0	—4 0	
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	0 8	6 3	13 6	
Sale of securities held in reserve	7 8			} 5 0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	—0 5	0 5		

NOTES

1 There has been a marked decline in revenue from General Sales Tax in the first two years of the Plan. The position is expected to improve in the current year through the introduction of multi point sales tax increase in revenue being of the order of Rs 3 4 crores a year

2 Rates of taxes on motor vehicles were raised in 1952 and the sales tax on motor spirit has been raised in 1953 54

3 Expenditure under non-developmental heads has increased in 1952 53 mainly under the following items

(i) increased expenditure on famine relief — Rs 1 5 crores

(ii) increased appropriation to State Road Fund — Rs 1 1 crores

4 There is an increase in expenditure outside the Plan on roads corresponding to increase in transfers from the Central Road Fund

Financing of State Plans

4 MADHYA PRADESH

(Rs crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*7 1*	*8 5*	*10 4*	*43 1*
Revenue Account	3 6	4 0	5 5	
Capital Account	3 5	4 5	4 9	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*11 8*	*6*	*8 1*	*40 1*
Savings from current revenue	8 1	6 2	5 0	22 6
Loans from the public	1 0			5 0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account		−3 1	0 6	0 5
Central assistance for the State Plan	2 7	3 1	2 5	12 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*—4 8*	*2 3*	*3*	*3 0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−1 0	0 5	2 2	
Ways and means advances and over drafts				
Sale of securities held in reserve	−2 2	−1 8	9 0	3 0 (for both rows)
Withdrawal from cash reserves	−1 7	3 6	−8 9	

NOTES

1 The State has gained Rs 85 lakhs per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2 Revenue from land has increased by about Rs 1 crore annually on account of levy of Kotwari cess and abolition of malguzaris and zamindaris but there has been a corresponding increase in expenditure connected with the latter measures

3 No new taxes were imposed nor the rates of existing taxes raised in 1951 52 and 1952 53 Following the recommendations of the Finance Commission the State Government has decided to levy in the current year licence fees on wholesale dealers of tobacco and this might yield a net addition of Rs lakhs to State revenues

4 Expenditure outside the Plan has registered increases mainly under these items

(*a*) Expenditure connected with land reforms	Rs	40 lakh
(*b*) General administration	Rs	25 lakhs
(*c*) Appropriation for debt services	Rs	0 lakhs
(*d*) Development expenditure outside the Plan	Rs	45 lakhs

5 Outflow under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts is mainly by repayment of loans in 195 53 of the order of Rs 1 crores

5 MADRAS

(Rs crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*7 0*	*8 3*	*4 3*	*140 8*
Revenue Account	9 5	9 4	8 7	
Capital Account	17 5	18 0	15 7	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*7 8*	*11 8*	*1 4*	*113 8*
Savings from current revenue	3 5	3 5	8 2	−6 8
Loans from the public	3 0	5 3	5 1	17 0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	−6 3	−5 8	−3 4	
Central assistance for the State Plan	7 6	8 8	7 5	0 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*19*	*16 4*	*, 0*	27 0
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	2 5	−3 9	3 7	
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	−_ 0	5 8	3 2	
Sale of securities held in reserve	18 6	14 5		−7 0
Withdrawal from cash reserves				

NOTES

1 The State has gained about Rs 5 crores per annum from the award of the Finance Commission.

2 There has been an increase in revenue from State taxes through enhancement of rates of sales tax on foreign liquor and on motor spirit and through imposition of new taxes on passengers and goods carried by motor vehicles and on sale of tobacco But the increase in revenue has more or less been neutralised by fall under General Sales Tax.

3 There have been additions to expenditure on revenue account outside the Plan mainly on the following items —

	Rs crores
(i) additional expenditure on account of famine	1 5
(ii) increased appropriation for debt services on account of greater dependence on loans	1 5
(iii) development expenditure outside the Plan	1 0

4 It is reported that the outflow in the first two years under deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on Capital Account is explained by these items

	Rs crores
(i) capital outlay outside the Plan	4 0
(ii) increased loan accommodation to cultivators to relieve distress on account of famine	3 5
(iii) repayment of central loans	2 5

6 ORISSA

(Rs crores)

	1951 5 (Accounts)	195 53 (Rev sed)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*2 9*	*3 3*	*4 3*	*17 8*
Revenue Account	2 0	3	3 0	
Cap tal Account	0 8	0 9	1 3	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*5 1*	*4 5*	*3 8*	*17 8*
Sav ngs f om current revenue	6	-	0 4	7 3
Loans from the public				
Depos ts and other m scellaneous rece pts on cap tal account	1 1	0	0 5	0 5
Central ass stance for the State Plan	1 4	- 1	9	10 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*—2 2*	*—1 2*	*0 5*	
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trad ng	0 1		0 2	
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	—1 1			
Sale of secur t es held n reserve	0 1	—0 1		
W thdrawal from cash reserves	—1 2	—1 1	0 7	

NOTES

1 The State has ga ned about Rs - 5 crores per annum as a result of the ecommendations of the F nance Comm ss on

2 There has been an mprovement of about Rs 50 lakhs per annum n the t x revenues of the State as a r sult of better coverage and t ghter tax adm n strat n but a good part of it is offset by decl ne n revenue from State exc se

3 In 1952 53 expend ture has ncreased on the follow ng items outs d the Plan —

	Rs lakhs
(i) ncreased expend ture on General Admin strat on P l ce survey settlement operat ons and other anc llary expend tures n newly merged areas	6
(i) Incre sed appropr at on for debt serv ces on account of greater dependence on loans	8
( ) Development expend ture outs de the Plan	44

The tempo of expend ture out de the Plan r ses further n 1953 54 and th s s reflected in the decl ne n sav ngs f om revenue account in th t yea

4 Improv ment under Depo ts and other m cellaneous cap al rece pts s temporary rece pts n settlemen of transact ons carr ed for a d from th pre P

7 PUNJAB

(Rs crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*2 8*	*5 0*	*6 3*	*0*
Revenue Account	0 7	0 9	1 3	
Capital Account	2 1	4 1	5 0	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*2 8*	*2 0*	*4 1*	*19 6*
Savings from current revenue	2 4	2 6	1 0	1 1
Loans from the public				
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	—6 2	—1 5	2 2	7 5
Central assistance for the State Plan	1 0	0 8	0 4	11 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*5 6*	*3 1*		*0 6*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—2 2	2 4		
Ways and means advances and over drafts				
Sale of securities held in reserve	—0 5	2 5		0 6 (Sale of securities and Withdrawal from cash reserves together)
Withdrawal from cash reserves	8 2	—1 8	2 2	

NOTES

1 The State has gain d about Rs 40 lakhs per annum as a result of the recommenda tions of the Finance Commission

2 Improvement in current revenues as compared to the Plan estimates is mainly du to these factors (*a*) Plan estimates did not take credit for the g neral grant in aid from th Centre whi h has now been fixed by the Finance Commission at Rs 1 25 crores per annum and (*b*) increase in revenue from taxes due to the introd iction of a tax on forward contra ts and on passengers and goods and enhancement of the rate of entertainment tax.

3 Shortfall in savings from current revenue in 1953 54 is explained by increases in expenditure outside the Plan under developmental heads (Rs 70 lakhs on construction of roads) and non developmental heads (Rs 50 lakhs on land consolidation operations and Rs 20 lakhs on Police)

4 Outflow under d posits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account is very consid rable Factors accounting for it are

(*a*) Repayment of Central loans amounting to about Rs 7 crores in the first two years as a ainst the assumed annual average of Rs 80 lakh and

(*b*) outflo as a resu t of settlement in the Plan period of certain accounts carried over from th pre Plan period

Financing of State Plans

8 UTTAR PRADESH

(Rs Crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*16 0*	*21*	*4 3*	*97 8*
Revenue Account	9 7	11 4	12 8	
Capital Account	6 3	10 1	11 5	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*16 0*	*15 6*	*1 4*	*97 8*
Savings from current revenue	9 2	10 2	13 6	71 3
Loans from the public	2 0	4 1	4 0	5 0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1 1	— 4	—9 7	6 5
Central assistance for the State Plan	3 7	3 7	4 5	15 0
GAP IN RESOURCES		*5 9*	*11 9*	
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—3 2	—2 4	4 6	
Ways and means advances and over drafts	—0 6	4 0	—1 0	
Sale of securities held in reserve	—3 1	6 1	7 7	
Withdrawal from cash reserves	6 9	—1 8	0 6	

NOTES

1 The State has gained about Rs 3 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission

2 Revenue from land has increased considerably as a result of the abolition of Zamindari but there has been a large increase in expenditure conn cted with this measure apart from appropriations to the Zamindari Abolition Fund

3 The rate of electricity duty has been raised to yield an additional revenue of Rs 80 lakhs per annum. Rates of taxes on motor vehicles have also been enhanced.

4 Expenditure has increa ed on items outside the Plan. Th main increases in 195 53 compared to the pre Plan period are

	(Rs) crores
(a) Expenditure in conn ction with land reforms	- 5
(b) Increased appropriation for debt services	1 7
(c) Loss on sale of foodgrains	2 0
(d) Expenditure in connection with famine relief	0

5 Outflow in 195 53 and 1953 54 und r deposits and other miscell neous receipts is explained [illegible] of compensation to Zamindars

9 WEST BENGAL

(Rs Crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*10 2*	*14 1*	*14 7*	*69 1*
Revenue Account	5 5	6 2	6 1	
Capital Account	4 6	7 9	8 9	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*10 0*	*7 0*	*1*	*69 1*
Savings from current revenue	6 6	2 0	0 7	27 6
Loans from the public	1 8	2 0	2 0	10 0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	—1 6	—1 1	0 4	5 0
Central a sistance for the State Plan	3 2	4 1	4 0	26 5
GAP IN RESOURCES	*0*	*7 1*	*7 6*	
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0 3	1 9	1 5	
Ways and means advances and over drafts	—0 3		4 1	
Sale of securities held in reserve				•
Withdrawal from cash reserves ¶	0 2	5 2	2 0	•

NOTES

1 The State has gained as from 195 53 Rs 2 crores per annum as a result of the r commendations of the Finance Commission

2 There has been some improvement in the State s tax revenues Rates of taxes on motor vehicles have been raised and are expected to yield Rs 60 lakhs per annum Another addition of Rs 40 lakhs is expected from General Sales Tax through tightening up of tax administration

3 Expenditures on revenue account outside the Plan have gone up during this period mainly under items like General Administration and Police loss on sale of *subsidised* foodgrains debt services departmental buildings and development schemes outside the Plan. Bu for these non Plan expenditure increases savings from the current revenues would have been of the order visualised in the Plan.

4 Outgo from deposits and others miscellaneous receipts on capital account is explained by the settlement of transactions carried over from the pre Plan period

5 Withdrawal from reserves was not visualised in the Plan on the assumption that the opening cash balance in 1951 52 would be only Rs 3½ cror s When the final accounts for 1950-51 were made the opening cash balance for 1951 52 turned out to be Rs 7½ crores This was on account of certain throw forwards in expenditure

Financing of State Plans

10 HYDERABAD

(Rs crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*6 6*	*5*	*7 8*	*41 6*
Revenue Account	1 1	1 2	1 9	
Capital Account	5 5	6 3	5 9	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*9 2*	*5 8*	*6 3*	*34 6*
Savings from current revenu	2 8	2 3	1 7	17 0
Loans from the public				6 0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	4 2	—0 2	—0 1	1 6
Central assistance for the State Plan	2 2	3 7	4 7	10 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	— *6*	*1*	*1 5*	*7 0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of s ocks held for State trading	—0 7			
Ways and means advances and over drafts	0 1			
Sale of securities held in reserve				7 0
W thdrawal from cash reserves	— 0	1 7	1 5	

NOTES

1 The Stat has gained Rs 2 34 crores per annum as a result of th recomm nda ions of the Finance Commission.

2 Tax revenues of the Stat have not shown any increase in this period Increas in revenue from sales tax has been more or less neutralized by fall in rece pts from int rnal customs

3 Compared to 1951 52 expenditure outside the Plan in 1952 53 showed a marked decline due mainly to fall in expenditure on police by Rs 1 9 crores This improvement was partly absorbed by increases under debt services.

4 In 1952 53 revenue receipts have fallen. There has also been a reduction in non-development expenditure. Fall in receipts is due mainly to discontinuation by the Centre of (*a*) contribution towards extra expenditure on police and (*b*) food subsidy

5 Net rece pt of Rs 4 2 crores in 1951-52 under depos ts and other capital receipts is explained by the settlement of transactions under suspense carried forward from the pre Plan period.

13 PEPSU

(Rs crores)

	1951 5 (Accounts)	195 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*0 6*	*1 1*	*° 5*	*8 1*
Revenue Account	0 5	0 9	1 4	
Cap tal Account	0 1	0	1 2	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1 3*	*0 5*	*1 6*	6 6
Sav ngs from current revenue	. 0	1 1	0 5	3 6
Loans from the publ c				
Depos ts and other m scellaneous rece pts on capital account	−0 9	−1 6	−0 1	0 5
Central ass stance for the State Plan	0 2	1 0	1 .	. 5
GAP IN RESOURCES	*−0 6*	*0 5*	*0 9*	*1 5*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trad ng	−0 4	−0 .	−0	
Ways and means advances and over drafts				
Sale of secur ties held n reserve		−0 .	−0 3	1 5
W thdrawal from cash reserves	−0 1	0 9	1 4	

NOTES

1 Th State has ga n d Rs 49 lakhs per annum as a result of the recommendat ons o the F nance Comm ss on

2 No n v tax s hav b n ntroduced nor have th rates of ex st ng taxation been ra sed dur ng th s per od

3 The decl ne n sav ngs n 195 53 from revenue account s explamed ma nly by the increases in expend ture on these items —

(i) General adm nistration and Pol ce	Rs 20 lakhs
(i) Land consol dat on operat ons	Rs 20 lakhs

In 1953 54 a sum of Rs 40 lakhs has been provided for under amort sat on and th s has contributed to a further fall n sav ngs

4 Outflow under depos ts and other m scellaneous cap tal rece pts s in part due to th nvestm nt of State funds n fixed deposits w th the State Bank of Patiala—Rs 47 lakhs in 1951 52 and Rs 60 lakhs in 1952 53

Financi g f State Plans

14 RAJASTHAN

(Rs Crores)

	1951 5 (Accounts)	195 53 (R sed)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*1*	*4*	*3 6*	*16 8*
Revenue Account	1 1	1 5	1 9	
Cap tal Account	1 0	0 9	1 7	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES		*0 8*	*3 4*	*13 6*
Savings from current evenue	0 5	1 7	1 2	4 6
Loans from the publ c				
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capit l acc unt	1 3	—1 7	0 4	
[F] Centr l assistance for the State Plan	0 4	0 8	1 8	9 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*—0 1*	*1 6*	*0*	*3*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from the sale of st cks held for State t ading	—4 1	1 7	0 5	
Ways nd means d nce and over drafts	5	—0 5	—0 5	
S le of securit es held in reserve	0 7	0 5		3 2
W thdrawal fr m cash reserve	0 8	—0 1	0 2	

NOTES

1 The State has gain d about Rs 8 c res as a re ult of the recommendat ons of the Finance Commission

There h s been an improveme t in receipts from State taxes du to n incr se in the rates of mot veh cl s tax t on intr ducti n of agr cultural income t x but this has been more le s neutralized by a reduction in e nue from State E cise and inter st te t a t duti

3 In addition to an e timat d exp nd ture of Rs 1 06 cr es n 1952 53 and Rs 0 38 crores in 1953 54 on famine reli f pend tu e outside the Plan ha regi tered ncreases unde th f llowi g items —

(a) P lice (bo der p li e mainly)	Rs 67 lakhs
(b) Expenditure connected w th resumpt on of Jagirs a d abol tion f zam nda i	Rs 30 l khs
( ) Appropr at n for debt serv ce	Rs 36 l k

15 SAURASHTRA

(Rs Crores)

	1951 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*1 9*	*3 4*	*4 5*	*20 4*
Revenue Account	0 8	1 7	2 3	
Capital Account	1 1	1 7	2 2	
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1 4*	*— 6*	*4 3*	*18 4*
Savings from current revenue	—0 3	—0 4	1 7	9 9
Loans from the public			1 0	
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1 2	—3 5	0 1	2 5
Central assistance for the State Plan	0 5	1 3	1 5	6 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*0 5*	*6 0*	*0 2*	*2 0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—0	8		
Ways and means advances and over drafts	0 8	1 0		
Sale of securities held in reserve	—1 3	3	0 1	2 0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	1 2	—0 1	0 1	

NOTES

1 As the State s share of divisible taxes worked out by the Finance Commission is less than the guaranteed revenue gap grant the State continues to receive the latter In addition it receives as from 195 53 a general grant in aid of Rs 40 lakhs per annum

2 Revenue from land in 1951 52 was considerably smaller because of suspension of collections on account of scarcity conditions in the State Increase in land revenue in 1952 53 by Rs 1 3 crores is in part due to collection of arrears and in part due to measures of land reform the effect of which is also reflected in increased expenditur

3 Revenue from General Sales Tax has gone up and it compensates for the fall in receipts from inter state customs

4 Expenditure outside the Plan increased by about Rs 2½ crores in 1952 53 as compared to 1951 52 the main items explaining the increase are

	Rs crores
(a) increased expenditure in connection with land reforms	0 7
(b) additional expenditure on famine relief	1 8

Improvement in savings from the revenue account in 1953 54 is based on the expectations that better conditions will prevail in the current year

5 Of the increase in investments of Rs 1 3 crores in 1951 52 Rs 1 2 crores is on account of loans to Land Mortgage Bank which should have appeared as an outgo under Deposits and other Miscellaneous Capital receipts The outflow in 1952 53 is in part accounted for by the adjustment made by the State Government in this respect.

Fin ncing of State Plans

16 TRAVA\CORE COCHIN

(Rs Crores)

	19<1 52 (Accounts)	1952 53 (Rev sed)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951 56 (Plan)
IXPE\DITURE ON THE PLAN	*4 0*		*5 5*	*7 3*
Revenue Account	1 2	1 6	2 3	
Cap tal Account	8	3 6	3 2	
\ORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1 9*	*1 2*	*6*	*25 3*
Savings f om current revenue	4 9	0 9	1 1	16 3
Loans from the publ c				2 0
Depos ts and other miscellaneous r c. pts on cap tal account	—3 0	0 2	—0	
Central assistanc for the Stat Pian		0 1	1 7	7 0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*1*	*4 0*	*9*	*8 0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—3 8			
Ways and m ns advances and ov r drafts		4 0	1 0	
S le of securit s held in res rv	3 9	0 4	0 2	2 0
W thdrawal from cash res rv s	2 0	—0 4	1 7	

NOTES

1 The St te s sh r of C nt l ta es and th general grants in d fixed by the Finance Commission to eth being lo r than th venue gap gr nt the State continu s to receive the latter

2 In 1951 5 a new tax was imp sed on tobacco which s expe ted to yi ld Rs 13 *lakhs per annum In ease in ecepts due to b tte coverage from agr cultural income* tax and motor vehi les tax t n is more th n off et by fall in evenue from g ne l sales tax Tax r venues as whole have sho vn a tendency t fall since 1951 5

3 Expe d tur ts de th plan went up by about 5 c o es in 195 53 compared to 1951 52 the main it ms explain ng the rise are

	Rs crores
( ) Increas d los on sale of food grains	1 6
(b) Inc eases und r pol ce	0 2
( ) *Additi nal expenditure as result of revision of pay scales*	*1 0*

4 The outfl w und r deposits ther than miscellaneous eceipts on cap tal account is due partly to withdrawals f om Savings Bank d p s ts held with the State Government f llowing the extens on of the P O S vings Bank facilities by the Centre

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

IN REVIEWING the progress so far made towards achieving the targets of agricultural production included in the Five Year Plan, it is necessary to bear in mind that many items in the agricultural programme could not be expected to yield results during the first two years Thus the larger irrigation works are expected to produce substantial results towards the closing period of the Plan The community projects were only initiated late in 1952 and their effect on production has not yet been felt Even in respect of schemes for minor irrigation and land reclamation there is inevitably some time lag between their execution and their effect on agricultural production The schemes executed during 1951 52 could not have influenced production during the year 1951 52 to any large extent Similarly the schemes executed during 1952-53—and much of the work is done in the six months October to March—will hardly begin to be effective till the current year *viz* 1953 54 The execution of these programmes is however gathering momentum and greater expenditure is being incurred than heretofore

PRODUCTION TARGETS

2 In determining the production targets outlined in the Five Year Plan the Commi sion was influenced by the need to meet the shortages in foodgrains and in commercial crops like cotton and jute At the level of consumption during 1950 the deficit in food grains was estimated at about three million ton Allowing for increase in population the deficit would rise to over 6 5 million tons by 1956 On the same basis it was estimated that the deficit in gram and pulses would be about 0 5 million tons by 1956 this would be as high as four million tons on the basis of the standards of consumption recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee With a view to attaining something like self sufficiency in foodgrains the Plan includes targets for increasing the production of cereal by 6 5 million tons and of gram and pulses by 1 million tons In respect of commercial crops the requirements in 1955-56 are estimated at 5 3 million bales of cotton and 7 2 million bales of jute while production at the beginning of the period of the Plan i e 1950 51 was 2 97 million bales and 3 3 million bales respectively The Plan, while not attempting to meet these deficits entirely envisages additional production of about 1 25 million bales of cotton and about two million bales of jute Increases of the order of about 0 7 million tons of sugarcane (raw gur) and 0 4 million tons of oil seeds have also been planned to meet the requirements of the increased population

3 These production targets were broken down into programmes of irrigation land reclamation and development and schemes for the supply of seeds manures and fertilizers Detailed estimates of the additional production as a result of these schemes have not yet been framed by the State governments but the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have made a tentative estimate of the increased production potential as a result of the schemes financed from Grow More Food funds during 1951 52 The total achievement for the year 1951 52 according to these estimates works out at 8 8 lakh tons in terms of foodgrains Besides this 2 7 lakh tons in term of foodgrain are estimated to have been produced as a result of major irrigation schemes which increased the area receiving irrigation during 1951 52 by about eight lakh acres No estimates are available in respect of agricultural schemes which were not financed under GMF The results of all the schemes will however be reflected more fully and accurately in the production for 1952-53 than for 1951 52

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Crop	Production (million tons) 1951 52	Production (million tons) 1952 53	States for which estimates are not included
Rice	15 5	16 3	*Bihar Orissa Jammu* and Kashmir and Travancore Cochin
Jowar	3 4	3 6	Bombay Madras Punjab and Rajasthan
Bajra	1 7	1 8	Bombay Punjab and Pepsu
Maize	1 5	1 7	Punjab Pepsu Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan

In gram and pulses there has been no progress.

ions in climate and rainfall and the increase in irrigated area as a result of such works cannot be properly assessed except over a period of years This aspect will be considered further in the next review

11. The States in which large numbers of wells were sunk or repaired in 1951-52 are U.P (8687) Madras (7288) Madhya Bharat (8297) and Punjab (2001) The work is for the most part undertaken by private persons who are allowed a subsidy (shared equally by the Centre and the State) up to 25 per cent. (formerly 50 per cent) of the cost and can also obtain taccavi loans to cover the balance In some States the recovery of such loans made previous to the commencement of the Plan has not been satisfactory and this may necessitate some modification of the programme

12. Water lift appliances such as pumping sets are growing in popularity and the statement below shows the number installed in some States during 1951-52 —

State	Engines and Pumping sets supplied
Madras	989
a Oil engines	833
b Electric engines	156
Madhya Pradesh	138
West Bengal	310
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Hyderabad	842
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Besides these sets which were supplied to individual cultivators the agriculture departments in U.P and Madras maintain 200 and 739 pumping sets respectively which are installed and run by the departments at convenient places and the cost of running realised from the cultivators. The Bombay Government are doing much to encourage co-operative lift irrigation societies. Two hundred and fifty one such societies are now in existence

13. In the eastern zone e g West Bengal Assam Orissa Bihar and the eastern part of U P the repair of tanks construction of channels and the execution of small drainage schemes assist production considerably West Bengal undertook 975 such small projects at a cost of Rs. 77.42 lakhs in the year 1951-52 The State also spent Rs. 22 5 lakhs on the repair of 500 tanks In Assam 650 projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 36.51 lakhs. In the U.P Rs. 12 lakhs were spent on drainage schemes which are stated to have benefited 9,700 acres. Madras spent Rs 1 62 crores on tank improvement schemes and Rs. 1 34 crores on small irrigation

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CHAPTER II

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In gram and pulses there has been no progress.

5 The production of commercial crops is influenced by price changes to a greater extent than that of foodgrains There was increase in the production of jute and cotton during 1951 52 In the case of jute under the stimulus of high prices production rose by 14 lakh bales—from 3 3 to 47 7 lakh bales In the case of cotton production increased by over 3 9 lakh bales from 2 97 to 33 lakh bales From the forecasts available for 1952 53 it seems that thes gains have been more or less held but there has been no increase over 1951 52

Grow More Food Campaign

6 The GMF campaign now forms part of the Five Year Plan and most of the Central assistance visualised in the Plan for programmes of agricultural development is made available to the States out of the allotments made for Grow More Food Some changes were made during this period in the policy governing the allocation of Grow More Food funds These included—

(1) greater emphasis on productive schemes of a permanent nature such as irrigation and land development works,

(2) execution of special tubewell programmes on a fairly large scale as part of the GMF campaign

(3) concentration of schemes for the supply of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers in compact areas of assured rain fall or irrigation

(4) acceptance of schemes for the improvement of livestock fisheries and horticulture as eligible for assistance from Grow More Food funds and

(5) adoption of the principle that Central assistance for schemes should be mainly in the form of loans and that the element of subsidy should be progressively reduced

7 The total expenditure on agricultural development in the State was Rs 20 6 crores* in 1951 52 and Rs 22 3 crores* in 1952 53 The Centre assisted to the extent of Rs 17 4 crores (loans Rs 10 4 crores and grants Rs 7 0 crores) in 1951 52 and Rs 21 0 crores (loans Rs 14 5 crores and grants Rs 6 5 crores) in 1952 53 The break up of the amount sanctioned during these two years is detailed below

*These figures of expenditure relate to agricultural schemes only and pertain to the financial years whereas the G M F includes some schemes contained in the irrigation programme and the finances provided under G M F are available for the agricultural year The two sets of figures are therefore not strictly comparable

(Rs in crores)

	1951 52 Amount	1951 52 Percentage	1952 53 Amount	1952 53 Percentage
Irrigation	10 9	62	13 7	65
Land improvement	1 5	9	1 6	8
Seeds manures and fertilisers	2 7	16	3 3	16
Other schemes (plant protection etc)	2 3	13	2 4	11
	17 4*	100	21 0*	100

MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME

8 From the table in the foregoing paragraph it is evident that more than 60 per cent of the Central assistance made available to the States during 1951 52 and 1952 53 was granted for schemes of irrigation. These schemes include construction and repair of wells construction and repair of tanks installation of pumps construction and improvement of dams and channels and other similar minor irrigation works

9 It is estimated that as a result of schemes executed during 1951 52 2 05 million acres will be brought under irrigation against 8 28 million acres programmed for five years The details of benefits accruing from various schemes are outlined below —

(Million acres)

Scheme	Target of five years	Achievement during 1951 52
Construction and repairs of wells	1 65	0 36
Tubewells	0 66	0 14
Pumping installations including persian wheel	0 75	0 34
dams channels etc	5 22	1 21
	8 28	2 05

Information regarding the progress of these schemes during 1952 53 is not yet available

10 The data regarding total area irrigated during 1951 52 and 1952 53 are not yet fully available and it is not therefore possible to say how the benefits from these schemes are actually reflected in the area irrigated during this period Apart from this the area irrigated from year to year fluctuates considerably owing to

Figures for G.M.F. assistance given in Chapter I relate to Accounts and Revised Budget Estimates 1952 53

ions in climate and rainfall and the increase in irrigated area as a result of such works cannot be properly assessed except over a period of years This aspect will be considered further in the next review

11 The States in which large numbers of wells were sunk or repaired in 1951 52 are U P (8687) Madras (7288) Madhya Bharat (3297) and Punjab (2001) The work is for the most part undertaken by private persons who are allowed a subsidy (shared equally by the *Centre and the State) up to 25 per cent (formerly 50 per cent)* of the cost and can also obtain taccavi loans to cover the balance In some States the recovery of such loans made previous to the commencement of the Plan has not been satisfactory and this may necessitate some modification of the programme

12 Water lift appliances such as pumping sets are growing in popularity and the statement below shows the number installed in some States during 1951 52 —

State	Engines and Pumping sets supplied
Madras	989
a Oil engines	833
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Besides these sets which were supplied to individual cultivators the agriculture departments in U P and Madras maintain 200 and 739 pumping sets respectively which are installed and run by the departments at convenient places and the cost of running realised from the cultivators The Bombay Government are doing much to encourage co-operative lift irrigation societies Two hundred and fifty one such societies are now in existence

13 In the eastern zone *e g* West Bengal Assam Orissa Bihar and the Eastern part of U P the repair of tanks construction of channels and the execution of small drainage schemes assist production considerably West Bengal undertook 975 such small projects at a cost of Rs 27 42 lakhs in the year 1951 52 The State also spent Rs 22 5 lakhs on the repair of 500 tanks In Assam 650 *projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs 36 51 lakhs In the U P* Rs 12 lakhs were spent on drainage schemes which are stated to have benefited 9 700 acres Madras spent Rs 1 62 crores on tank improvement schemes and Rs 1 34 crores on small irrigation works

14 A special provision of Rs 30 crores for additional minor irrigation was made in the Plan A considerable portion of this provision has to be utilised for financing the 2 650 tubewells for which agreements have been entered into under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Programme These tubewells will be concentrated mainly in the four States of the Gangetic Plain namely Bihar U P Punjab and Pepsu Arrangements for construction have now been made in respect of 2 000 tubewells approved under the 1952 programme

15 Besides the TCA tubewells a programme for the construction of about 1 365 tubewells has been undertaken in the States of U.P Bihar Punjab and Bombay The execution of the programme was entrusted to the Associated Tubewells in the fir t three States while in Bombay it was allotted to National Tubewells The progress made so far is shown in the following statement —

Name of State	No of tube wells	No of wells completed
U P	440	221
Punjab	2-5	138
Bihar	300	96
Bombay	400	-6

Experience so far has shown that there is often a considerable time lag between construction and powering and between powering and the actual use of a tubewell

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

16 The Plan had envisaged the reclamation of 1 4 million acres through the Central Tractor Organisation and 1 2 million acres through State Tractor Organisation The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 2 55 lakh acres during 1951 52 and 1 59 lakh acres upto April 1953 in the following States

(In acres)

	1951 5-	1952 53 (up to April 20 1943)
Madhya Pradesh	7- 004	38 795
U P	59 417	35 230
Madhya Bharat	44 526	58 807
Bhopal	79 4-0	25 897
	255 367	158 729

17 Reclamation programmes offer opportunities for settlement along new and progressive lines In the Nainital Tarai of U

Pradesh for instance about 100 000 acres infested with wild animals and malignant malaria have been converted into prosperous co-operative colonies and flourishing State farms 2 613 families consisting mainly of displaced persons political sufferers and ex servicemen have been settled in well laid out colonies Adequate provision for communications has been made by the construction of 38 miles of metalled and 43 miles of unmetalled roads For irrigation 29 tube-wells have been sunk *A large part of the area has also been* provided with electrical power A large State farm of about 16 500 acres divided into three blocks has been started in the reclaimed area

18 In Madhya Bharat Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal much of the land belongs to cultivators In these States it is understood that 99 per cent of the area reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation is now under cultivation

19 Many of the assumptions made in working out the cost and economics of the programme of the Central Tractor Organisation need re-examination A committee has recently been set up to go into these matters

20 Accurate figures regarding the reclamation programmes carried out by State by Tractor Organisations are not yet available Several State Governments maintain fleets of tractors with which they undertake not only reclamation but also mechanical cultivation of land for the benefit of private parties and in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat follow up cultivation in areas reclaimed by Central Tractor Organisation is carried out The statement below shows the number of State tractors in States where fairly large fleets are maintained

State	No of tractors owned
Madras	-99
Bombay	256
U P	492
Punjab	89
Madhya Pradesh	100
Assam	40
Hyderabad	51
Madhya Bharat	-7

The progress of work in most of the States has been rather slow because experienced technical personnel are not readily available and it has proved difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for *repairs and the supply of spare parts*

21 Contour bunding which is most valuable in areas of scanty rainfall has been carried out on an extensive scale in Bombay where during the year 1951 52 about 50,000 acres were bunded at a cost of Rs 30 lakhs The U P Government spent about Rs 6 67 lakhs on bunding 6 300 acres in Bundelkhand In Madhya Pradesh a number of schemes for the construction of new paddy bunds and rabi embankments have been undertaken A sum of Rs 10 lakhs was spent and about 10 000 acres of land were benefited

Distribution of Fertilisers

22 The use of fertilisers has developed fairly rapidly during the past few years and by 1952 annual consumption of ammonium sulphate and super phosphate appears to have reached about 2 5 lakhs tons and 30 000 tons respectively Among Part A States Madras uses about 100 000 tons and U P and Bombay about 30 000 tons of ammonium sulphate every year But in some other States where there is great scope for the use of fertilisers e g Bihar Orissa and Madhya Pradesh the cultivators have been slow to take to them One chief difficulty experienced in the popularization of fertilisers is the cultivator s lack of adequate purchasing power A scheme of deferred payment has therefore been evolved to enable the State to supply fertilisers to the cultivators on loan the payment being collected either in cash or kind after the harvest

Seed Schemes

23 In 1951 52 distribution of improved seeds was undertaken in most of the States Information regarding quantities distributed has been received from some States and is given below —

	Tons
U P	25 000
Madras	11 96_
Madhya Pradesh	6 078
Assam	1 250
Hyderabad	5,267
Madhya Bharat	4 545

From the aspect of the GMF campaign seed production and distribution programmes are not adequately organised

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

24 The key village scheme the establishment of *Gosadans*' the campaign against rinderpest and the opening of more dispensaries are the principal items in the programme for the improvement of livestock

25 The key village scheme aims at establishing throughout the country a number of centres each consisting of three or four villages where breed ng will be confined to a few superior bulls of known pedigree and all other bulls will be removed or castrated To accelerate progress and to reduce the number of bulls required the technique of artificial insemination is employed The Plan provides for 600 key villages and 150 artificial insemination centres During the period under review 222 key villages and 96 artificial insemination centres have been organised

Of the 160 *Gosadans* contemplated in the Plan 18 have so far been sanctioned

26 It is hoped to eradicate rinderpest by large scale vaccination with the newly evolved lapinised vaccine Arrangements have been made at Izatnager for large scale manufacture of this vaccine and the necessary equipment has been obtained through F A O and by direct purchase

27 As regards dairying a pilot project has been taken up by the ICAR to provide milk of good quality at a reasonable price to the citizens of Delhi A dairy equipped with a pasteurising plant has been established under the ICAR with 40 sales depots in the town

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

28 Schemes for the consolidation of holdings have been incorporated in the Plans of Pepsu Punjab Uttar Pradesh and Bombay In Pepsu and U P the preliminary arrangements are being completed but the work has not yet started In the Punjab about 12 lakhs acres are reported to have been consolidated by 1951 52 Information concerning the work done in Bombay has not yet been received

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

29 Owing to the operation of land reform legislation and money lenders Acts the private sources of agricultural finance have been curtailed Efforts have therefore been made by the State and Central Governments to provide credit facilities in other ways more especially by increasing co-operative credit The Reserve Bank which advanced only Rs 1 5 lakhs in 1946-47 loaned out about Rs 12 crores to agricultural societies in 1951 52 All India figures of the loans advanced by co-operative societies are available only up to the year 1950-51 but figures relating to the States of Madras and Bombay show that as compared with 1950-51 advances made by Co-operative Societies in 1951 52 increased by about 21 per cent Membership has also been enlarged Other States have progressed but at slower rates To ensure progress on sound lines the Reserve Bank of India has examined the condition of the co-operative credit movement in almost all the States and in consultation

with them is working out a programme for expanding credit facilities

30 The Reserve Bank at present advances loans only for short term purposes These are made available at 1½ per cent so that the rate to the ultimate borrower may not be high It does not grant accommodation for medium term purposes A bill to amend the Reserve Bank Act so as to make this possible has been introduced in Parliament

31 As regards long term loans not much progress can be said to have been made even in Madras and Bombay A sum of Rs five crores has been provided in the Plan to assist the growth of co operative facilities for long term finance

FORESTS

32 On the abolition of zamindari large areas of private forests have vested in State Governments particularly those of Madhya Pradesh U P and Bihar The steps have to be taken to strength n the forest administration with a view to the efficient management of these areas U.P and Bihar report the creation of four and six forest divisions respectively

33 The exploitation of the North Andaman forests has progressed satisfactorily and about 7 500 tons of hard and soft wood were extracted and exported to the main land during 1951 52 An expedi tion to the Nicobar Islands has revealed that India can obtain about 30 000 tons of timber annually from these islands

SOIL CONSERVATION

34 The Plan includes a special provision of Rs two crores for oil conservation A desert afforestation research station has been e tablished at Jodhpur to deal with the problems created by the advance of the Rajputana desert and a soil conservation branch has been created at the Forest Research Institute Dehradun Soil con servation demonstration centres are being set up in Hyderabad Madhya Bharat Pepsu and Delhi

35 Detailed proposals for the setting up of the Central Organisa tion for land utilisation and soil conservation recommended by the Planning Commission are at present under consideration Other schemes for soil conservation will be initiated by this organisation in consultation with State Governments

36 In Bombay where the major part of the area is rain fed and a number of districts are expo ed to scarcity conditions contour bunding and dry farming programmes are being expanded

FISHERIES

37 In respect of marine fisheries the construction of the large cold storage and ice plants at Calicut and Bangalore is nc

completion Mechanisation of country craft in Bombay is making satisfactory progress Danish trawlers belonging to the West Bengal Government are bringing in increased catches and the Japanese trawler operating in the Arabian sea is reported to be doing well The refitting of the Government of India trawlers with a view to using them for bull trawling has been taken in hand A team of fisheries officers of the maritime States headed by the Fisheries Development Adviser of the Government of India visited a number of countries in Europe America and Japan to select equipment and personnel for the execution of the fisheries schemes included in the Plan and to be financed under the Indo U S Technical Co-operation Agreement After their return arrangements have been finalised for the purchase of equipment and recruitment of four fishing technicians from Japan for bull trawling operations In addition the services of a British technician have been obtained by the Government of India for exploratory and experimental fishing operations with various types of gear A project for fisheries development has been sanctioned as part of the Norwegian aid programme for Travancore Cochin at a total cost of Rs 38 lakhs

38 As regards inland fisheries the stocking of the Mettur reservoir is in progress In U P the State Government have undertaken to stock canal reservoirs Steps have been taken in Orissa and Bihar for large scale collection of fry for stocking new area

RELIEF FOR SCARCITY AFFECTED AREAS

39 During the years 1951 52 and 1952 53 some of the States experienced scarcity conditions To assist them in affording relief the Central Government sanctioned loans and grants as shown below —

(Rs in lakhs)

	1951 52 (Grant)	(Loans)	1952 53 (Grant)
Assam	18 84		10 63
Bihar	22 50		13 50
Madras		200 0	47 03
West Bengal			40 51
Rajasthan		12 98	3 92
Saurashtra		50 0	30 50
Ajmer			75 34
TOTAL	41 34	262 98	221 43

40 During the year 1952 53 the Government of India deputed teams of officers to tour scarcity affected areas and study in detail the nature and extent of the distress and to recommend suitable measures for providing relief The teams visited Madras Mysore Hyderabad West Bengal and Bombay and submitted their reports which are under consideration

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

DURING 1952 two developments took place which are closely interrelated and whose significance is likely to grow as time passes These were the initiation of the first group of rural community projects and the provision on a large scale of training facilities for village level and other extension workers The basic ideas under lying these suggestions were set out in the Draft Outline of the Five Year Plan which was published in July 1951 At that stage however definite programmes had still to take shape In the closing months of 1951 52 the Ford Foundation came forward with proposals to assist in the establishment of 25 extension training centres and 15 extension development blocks Community projects also found the pride of place in the Technical Co operation Agree ment signed between India and the United States early in January 1952 After a few months practical work it bacame possible to integrate community development and extension into a single well knit programme for which the Five Year Plan in its final form set apart a sum of Rs 90 crores

2 At present 30 extension training centres are at work 1324 village level workers and 66 supervisory personnel are under train ing So far 946 village level workers and 180 supervisory personnel have completed their training and begun work in project areas

3 At the end of 1951 52 fifty five areas were selected for intensive development in different parts of the country A project area generally consists of one or more recognised administrative units and represents about 300 villages with a population of about 300 000 and a total area of about 450 to 500 sq miles A project area is divided into three development blocks of about 100 villages each Although the total number of community projects begun during 1952 is described as 55 in fact these represent 81 different centres at which work is in progress A statement at the end of this chapter lists the areas in which intensive community development work has been undertaken in the first phase

4 The summer months of 1952 were occupied mainly with selec tion and training of personnel—village level workers project executive officers and technical staff—and throughout the country work began on the last birthday anniversary of Mahatma G namely October 2 1952

5 It is too early yet to present a quantitative assessment of the work which has been undertaken in community project areas Agri cultural operations for the rabi season were well advanced when the projects commenced In the next progress report it should be possible to indicate precisely the advance achieved in the development of minor irrigation intensive cultivation village communica tions and welfare services and in the mobilisation of voluntary labour for community works There is however little doubt that throughout the country community projects and the development of extension services are seen as a new and important development as a major source of energy and a pre-eminent method for national reconstruction for it is recognised that while official agencies can guide and help the key to rapid social and economic progress lies in the hands of the people Increasingly the main emphasis in community project programmes upon the exercise of initiative and leadership in constructive effort by the people themselves There is encouraging evidence already of wide-spread public participation of willingness on the part of all sections of the village community to work together for common tasks and of a rapid growth in the volume of voluntary welfare activities In the chapter on Public Co-operation will be found listed some outstanding recent examples of voluntary effort on the part of rural communities in community projects as well as in other areas

6 Community projects and extension services mark a vital phase in the reorientation of district administration for welfare and deve lopment programmes An integrated approach to the problems of the villager calls for the requisite administrative machinery and methods for their real test lies in the practical results they attain in co-operation with the people The success of community development and extension programmes turns to no small extent upon the efficiency with which the administration carries out the tasks assigned to it for instance in such matters as the organisation of supplies taking knowledge and assistance to village communities building up initiative and organisation from below and adapting general programmes to local needs and conditions

7 An aspect which in the light of recent experience needs to be stressed is the observance of priorities between development schemes in community project areas The major objective of com munity development are the practice of scientific agriculture on the largest possible scale and increase of agricultural production It is the measure in which effect is concentrated above all upon increase of production and increase of employment that the intensive effort prescribed for a period of three years in community project areas is likely to leave behind marks of permanence and continuity With out this priority receiving the attention needed it is difficult in

village conditions to sustain welfare activities or to maintain new services which may be organised quickly enough as the first response of the local people to a new programme It is important therefore that project authorities everywhere should devote special care to the introduction of improved agricultural methods—use of good seed fertilisers manure etc the building up of co-operative movement and to the development of a competent village agency representing the village community as a whole along the lines suggested in the Five Year Plan for carrying out village programmes Another aspect to which from now on special attention needs to be paid is the implementation of programmes for land reform, minimum wages and expansion of employment opportunities for landless agricultural workers and others

8 In a programme which covers every aspect of the life of the rural community evaluation presents several difficult problems Wherever possible a system of quantitative assessment needs to be developed urgently The main reliance for such assessment must be placed on the authorities in charge of the individual projects The National Sample Survey can also render valuable service. An independent unit outside the Community Projects Administration known as the Programme Evaluation Organisation has been recently set up by the Planning Commission with the assistance of the Ford Foundation for carrying out systematic evaluation of w[illegible] done in community projects and other intensive development schemes For developing methods and techniques of evaluation and for carrying out its programme the organisation has s[illegible] 19 centres of which 14 are located in community project are[illegible] five in other extension projects A list of these centres is given [illegible] end of this chapter In each selected area there will be a [illegible] Evaluation Officer who will carry out continuous evaluation work in that area

9 In the Five Year Plan community development ha[illegible] described as the method and rural extension as the agency t[illegible] which the Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation [illegible] social and economic life of the villages They have now [illegible] integrated into a single national programme The Plan e[illegible] that during the period 1953—56 120 000 villages would be [illegible] within the operations of the National Extension Serv[illegible] community projects commenced in 1952-53 and the addition[illegible] development blocks which are being taken up in 19[illegible] account for about 300 development blocks of about 100 [illegible] It is proposed to take up 180 development blocks du[illegible] 270 during 1954-55 and 450 during 1955-56 and to esta[illegible] the necessary extension organisation From these [illegible] blocks it is proposed to select 150 blocks in 1954-55 an[illegible]

for more intensive development involving a higher rate of development expenditure The entire programme is now being worked out in detail in consultation with State Governments

10 A programme as comprehensive as that now drawn up for providing extension services to the entire country over a period of perhaps 8 or 10 years cannot but exert a profound influence on national development It makes altogether new demands in terms both of magnitude and quality of effort upon the administration equally it calls for new attitudes towards work and for equal opportunities for different sections of the community In one other direction the programme will have an immediate impact. The training programmes provided in the plans of State Governments for personnel needed for extension activities in agriculture co-operation health education and cottage and small scale industries will be insufficient for meeting the requirements of the new extension and community development schemes One of the first tasks during 1953 54 in the States should therefore be to recast the programmes originally drawn up and to undertake the necessary expansion in co-operation with the Central Government

1 List of Areas Selected in 1952-53 for Intensive Development Under the Community Development Programme

S No	State	Area	Population (lakhs)	Remarks
1	*Assam	1 Cachar District (P)	3 13	State Government have been asked to cover 7 74 lakhs
		2 Darrang D strict (P)	1 01	
		3 Garo Hills (D)	0 27	Backward Area.
		4 Gola ghat (D)	0 37	Backward Area
2	Bihar	1 Pusa Samashpur (P)	5 17	
		2 Ranchi District (P)	2 07	
		3 Bihar Ekangasarai (P)	4 61	
		4 Bhabusa Mohania (P)	1 96	
		5 Santhal Pergs (D)	0 37	Backward Area.
3	Bombay	1 Meshana District (P)	2 46	
		2 Kolhapur District (P)	2 26	State Government asked to increase to 12 57 lakhs
		3 Thana Colaba (P)	2 09	
		4. Belgaum District (P)	2 68	
		5 Sabarkantha District (D)	0 72	
4	Madhya Pradesh	1 Raipur District (P)	2 53	State Government asked to increase to 8 70 lakhs
		2 Hoshangabad D strict (P)	1 55	
		3 Amravati District (P)	3 05	
		4 Bastar District (P)	1 06	Backward Area
5	Madras	1 Kurnool District (P)	9 25	
		2 Coimbatore District (P)	5 63	
		3 Malabar District (P)	5 98	
		4 East Godaveri District (P)	7 00	
		5 South Kanara District (P)	6 18	
		6 Madurai District (P)	3 96	
6	Orissa	1 Kalabandi District (P)	1 72	State Government asked to increase the population to 8 70 lakhs
		2 Bhadrak D strict (P)	1 74	
		3 Russelkonda District (P)	1 40	
7	Punjab	1 Sonep t (Project)	2 54	
		2 Batala	3 43	State Government have been asked to cov r 4 13 lakhs
		3 Jagadhari (Project)	2 51	
		4 Nawansh hr (Project)	2 58	
		5 Nelokhe i (D)	0 75	
		6 F rid bad (D)	Awaited	
8	Uttar Pradesh	1 Corakhpur District (P)	3 88	
		2 Azamgarh D strict (P)	3 96	State Government asked to cover a total population of 17 40 lakhs
		3 Faizabad D trict (I)	3 19	
		4 Manipuri Di trict (P)	3 00	
		5 Jhans D strict (P)	1 81	
		6 Almora D strict (P)	1 31	Backward Area

P Project area.
D D velopment block.

1 List of Areas Selected in 1952-53 for Intensive Development Under the Community Development Programme—*contd*

S No	State	Area	Population (lakhs)	Remarks
9	West Bengal	1 Baruipur (Composite block)	0 79	
		2 Jhargram (Composite block)	0 31	
		3 Gushkara (Composite block)	0 74	State Government have been asked to cover a total population of 6 00 lakhs.
		4 Saktighar (Composite block)	0 66	
		5 Nalhati (Composite block)	0 62	
		6 Ahmedapur(Composite block)	0 32	
		7 Md. Bazar (Composite block)	0 34	
		8 Fulia (Composite block)	0 49	
10	Hyderabad	1 Nizamsnagar (P)	1 37	State Government asked to cover a total population of 5 40 lakhs.
		2 Tungabhadra (P)	0 80	
		3 Mulug (D)	0 40	Backward Area.
11	Madhya Bharat	1 Raipur (P)	1 19	State Government asked to cover 4 00 lakhs
		2 Harsi (P)	1 48	
12	Mysore	1 Shimoga District (P)	1 30	
13	PEPSU	1 Dhuri District (P)	3 26	
14	Rajasthan	1 Rajsamand (D)	0 66	
		2 Sumerpur (D)	1 12	State Government asked to cover 6 77 lakhs
		3 Raisinghunagar (D)	0 62	
		4 Dungerpur (D)	0 75	
		Baran (D)	0 79	
		6 Alwar (D)	0 53	
		7 Hindaun (D)	0 79	Backarward Area.
15	Saurashtra	1 Manavadar Vanthali (Project)	1 29	State Government asked to cover 2 90 lakhs
16	Travancore Cochin.	1 Kunnathanad (P)	7 66	
		2 Neyyathinkara (P)	6 50	
17	Ajmer	1 Ajmer Sub-Division (D)	1 17	
18	Bilaspur (Simla Hills).	1 Bilaspur (D)	0 40	
19	Bhopal	1 Sehore and Raisen Districts (P)	2 47	State Government asked to cover 2 9 lakhs
20	Coorg	1 Shanivarsantha (Block)	0 75	State Government asked to cover 0 97 lakhs
21	Delhi	1 Alipur (D)	3 60	
22	Himachal Pradesh.	1 Sirmur and Mandi Districts (P)	1 25	
23	Kutch	1 Bhuj Nakhtarana (D)	0 85	
24	Manipur	1 Thoubal Tehsil (D)	0 77	State Government asked to cover 0 97 lakhs
25	Tripura	1 Saddar Tehsil	0 55	Backward Area.
26	Vindhya Pradesh..	1 Nagoa and Rajurag (D)	0 71	
27	NEFA	1 Abhor District (D)	113	Backward Area.
28	Jammu and Kashmir			

P Project area.
D Development Block.

II List of Extensive Development Blocks Taken up in 1952-53 with the Assistance of the Ford Foundation

State	Location of project i e etc	Area in sq miles	Population
1 Bombay	(i) Tra ning centre at Agr l Instt Anand (ii) Project n charactar tract n Gujerat	About 100 v llages 278 sq m les	2 79 000
2 Madhya Pradesh	Village S nderahi n Chanda D stt	100 v llages 155 sq m les	43 338
3 Uttar Pradesh	Baksh ka Talab near Lucknow	200 v llages 79 74 sq miles	51 440
4 West Bengal	Burdwan Farm	100 villages 62 sq m les	54 000
5 Mysore	Malavath Taluk Mandhya D stt	100 v llages 178 sq m les	1 10 485
6 Assam	Rangiya in Kamrup D stt	113 v ll ges 113 9 sq m les	52 000
7 B har	V llages of B hta B kran and	100 v llages 66 sq miles	1 11 740
8 Or ssa	Kendrapara n Cuttack	141 v llages 100 sq miles	
9 Hyderabad	Kukatapall 5 6 m les from Hy derabad	120 v llages 256 sq miles	1 20 847
10 Pepsu	Bhadson Tehs l Nabha	139 v llages 148 sq m les	42 854
11 Madhya Bharat	Hars n Gwal or D stt	106 v llages 110 sq m les	38 046
12 Travancore Coch n	Havel kara n Qu lon D stt	45 Pakuth es 275 sq m les	6 63,446
13 Vindhya Pradesh	Nowgong and ne ghbour ng area	142 v llages 200 sq m les	39 390
14 Bhopal	W th n a rad us of 8 m les from Obe dull hganj	134 v ll ges 187 sq m les	23 959
15 H machal Pradesh	Str p between Kufr and Narkanda	275 v llages 91 8 sq m le	20,774

III List of Selected Evaluation Centres

Stat	Locat on
1 Assam	Cachar District (Sonai–S lchar–Hailakandi Tehsils)
2 West Bengal	Block n B rbhum D str ct (S dar Sub-d vision)
3 Bihar	Pusa Samast pur Begusara area
4 Orissa	Balasore D str ct
5 Madras	Coimbatore (Gobid—Erode—Bhawani—Dharapuram Tehs ls Proj ct)
6 Madras	Ea t Godavar (Kak nanda Peddapuram) Pr ject
7 Mysore	V shesbwarya Canal Farm
8 Travancore Coch n	Kunnathunad Chalakud (Tr chur D str
9 Hyderabad	Kukatpall about 5 6 m les from Hyderabad
10 Bombay	Kolhapur
11 Saurashtra	Sorath (Manavadar Vankath Mahal)
12 Raj sthan	Sawa Madhopur
13 Madhya Pradesh	Amraot Mors Daryapur
14 Punjab	Gurdaspur (Batala)—Tehs l
15 Pepsu	Bhadson
16 H machal Pradesh	Block on the str p—between Kufr and
18 V ndhya Pradesh	Block w th n a rad us of 25 m les f om
19 Madhya Bharat	N mar D str ct (Rajpur Kasrawa etc)

*Intens ve development bl ck

CHAPTER IV

IRRIGATION AND POWER

1 General

The First Five Year Plan included mainly project which were already under construction on which considerable sums of money had already been spent and which could be expected to yield additional food at an early date Large multi purpose projects were phased with a view to early completion of their irrigation aspects The total cost of all the Irrigation and Power Schemes (including Multi purpose Schemes) under construction is Rs 765 crores Out of this a sum of Rs 153 crores had already been spent up to March 1951 During the two years 1951—53 a sum of about Rs 190 crores has been spent on these projects again t Rs 206 crores envisaged in the Plan out of a total provision of Rs 518 crores for the five year period for schemes under construction In terms of expenditure incurred therefore the progre s in the implementation of the Plan has been satisfactory

2 In terms of benefits although the full quantum will be achieved only on completion of the works perhaps a little later on full development it is satisfactory to note that the targets fixed for the year 1952 53 have been substantially attained It was anticipated hat 239 000 kW of new power plant would be installed by 1952-53 Against this 315 000 kW have actually been installed including 50 000 kW at the Bokaro thermal station of the Damodar Valley Project Under irrigation the target for 1952-53 was 1 89 million acres of irrigated acreage Against this on the basis of information available which is not quite complete 1 42 million acres have actually been irrigated While Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have done slightly better than anticipated Bihar Madras Rajasthan and the Damodar Valley Project have lagged behind

3 In terms of work done at site good progress is reported on the Multi purpose Projects and on some of the projects in Bombay Madras and Saurashtra Mysore Hyderabad and Rajasthan are backward mainly on account of financial reasons

4 Statements I II and III show important particulars of progress made on Multi purpose Projects on State Irrigation Projects and on State Power Projects during the period 1951—53 The programme of expenditure for the current year 1953-54 has also been indicated.

The total expenditure on Irrigation and Power Projects (including Multi purpose Projects) is as follows —

	Exp nditure (Rs in l kh)	Plan fig re (Rs in lakh)
1951 5	8 86 (actual)	85 00
195 53	107 16 (rev sed budget)	1 1 00
1953 54	116 53 (budget)	1 7 00

5 Figures of expenditure for 1951 52 relate to actuals those for 1952-53 are in accordance with the revised budget The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted two loans on account of the Damodar Valley Project namely $ 18 5 million in 1949 50 and $ 19 5 million in 1952-53

6 Statement IV shows the development of power plant capacity in public utilities during the period 1950—53

New Projects

7 Of the five new projects included in the Plan the Chambal the Koyna the Kosi the Rihand and the Krishna little progress in actual construction has been made in the years 1951—53 A Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to examine the Krishna Pennar Project submitted a report and futher investigations recommended by the Committee are in progress Negotiations between the Governments of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan in connection with the Chambal Project have led to an agreement between the two States on the distribution of irrigation waters to be made available by the project on a 50 50 basis

8 Among the recommendations made by the Planning Commission the proposal to establish an Irrigation Development (Ways and Means) Fund has met with general approval but no definite action has been taken by any State Government except in Madhya Pradesh where a Non lapsable Fund has been established with a small contribution of Rs 10 lakhs a year

9 Following the recommendations of the Planning Commission regarding the levy of betterment fee on all new irrigation projects legislation has been enacted in Bombay Punjab and Hyderabad Madras Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Rajasthan and Pepsu have drafted bills which are under consideration The necessary legislation already exists in Mysore The Governments of Bihar Orissa Madhya Bharat and Travancore Cochin have accepted the principle of Betterment Fee

10 A study of the economics of tube well schemes both existing and proposed has recently been initiated by the Planning Commission It appears that it would be necessary to levy a betterment fee on all tube well projects to avoid heavy losses on their operation

11 A brief description of the progress made during 1951—53 on the Multi purpose Projects and State Irrigation and Power Projects follows

2 Multi purpose Projects

12 *Bhakra Nangal Project*—Work on the Bhakra Nangal Project is proceeding satisfactorily A sum of Rs 31 14 lakhs has been spent on this project during the two years 1951—53 the total expenditure to end of March 1953 being about Rs 55 00 lakhs

The project consist of (*a*) The Bhakra dam across the Sutlej (*b*) The Nangal dam eight miles lower down (*c*) Nangal power channel (*d*) Two power houses on the Nangal canal (*e*) Transmission lines and (*f*) Bhakra canal system

At the Bhakra dam site the two 50 diameter diversion tunnels are in an advanced stage of completion Work in the river bed should start next winter after the flow of the Sutlej has been diverted through the tunnels

The Nangal dam has been completed except for the installation of gates which will be in position within a year On the Nangal power channel work is proceeding according to schedule on the excavation of the canal its lining and the construction of cross drainage works

At both power houses No 1 and 2 the excavation for the foundation has been completed and a good part of the super structure of power house No 1 has been completed Part of the generating equipment for these power houses and the material for transmission lines have been received at site According to present expectations the power house No 1 and a large part of the main transmission system w ll be commissioned by the middle of 1954

Work on the Bhakra canals comprising 518 miles of main and branch canals and 2 000 miles of distributary channels is also proceeding according to schedule It is expected that most of the channels will be completed in time to provide non perennial supplies to the Bhakra areas during 1954 Partial irrigation has already commenced About 19 000 acres were irrigated in 1951 52 and about 100 000 acres during 1952-53

13 *The Harike Barrage*—at the confluence of the rivers Sutlej and Beas has been completed except for the installation of gates. Work on the Ferozepore Feeder and the Bakhu Canal is proceeding satisfactorily

14 *Damodar Valley Project*—Work on the Damodar Valley Project is making good progress An expenditure of Rs 29 22 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53 bringing the total up-to-date expenditure on the project to about Rs 46 000 lakhs

The project involves the ultimate construction of eight dams on the Damodar and its distributaries a thermal station at Bokaro and an irrigation system The first phase of the project as included in the Plan comprises of (*a*) the Bokaro thermal station of 150 000 kW capacity (*b*) Tilaiya dam with a power station (*c*) the Konar dam (*d*) the Maithon dam with a power house (*e*) the Panchet Hill dam (*f*) Durgapur barrage and canals and (*g*) Transmission line system

The construction of the Bokaro thermal station with 3×50 000 kW generating sets and 6×300 000 lbs/hr boilers is nearing completion The supply of power from this station commenced early in 1953 when one un t of 50 000 kW was put in commission

The construction of the Tilaiya dam has been completed The hydro power station with two generating sets of 2 000 kW each has also been commissioned An area of about 5 000 acres was irrigated from this dam during 1952 53

The Konar dam the reservoir behind which will provide cooling water for the Bokaro thermal station will be ready by June 1953 More than half of the earth work and about 2/3rd of the concrete have been laid The storage already provided is sufficient for the needs of the Bokaro thermal plant already installed

The construction work on the Maithon dam is in full swing The winter flow of the river has been diverted through a tunnel Work on the right dyke is nearing completion The entire work is scheduled to be completed by June 1954 and the hydro electric station by March 1955 The construction of the Panchet Hill Dam and the Durgapur Barrage and canals is at its early stages

Over 150 miles of the main transmission lines have already been erected and good progress made on another length of 92 miles Five grid sub-stations and four receiving stations have already been brought into operation The entire system is expected to be ready by June 1953

15 *Hirakud Project*—The up-to-date expenditure on the Hirakud project is over Rs 24 00 lakhs out of which Rs 18 08 lakhs have been spent in the period 1951—53 After the completion of all preliminary works work on the earthen and concrete dams is well
Work on the left dyke is nearly completed while on the right more than half is finished.

More than half of the work of excavation of the canal system has been completed The construction of masonry works and cross drainage works is in progress

The first phase of power development from the Hirakud dam provides for an installation of 123 000 kW of which 48 000 kW will be installed in the period of the Plan According to present expectations both irrigation and power will be available from the Hirakud Project in 1955 as envisaged in the Plan

3 State Irrigation Projects

Part A States

16 *Assam*—An expenditure of Rs 54 lakhs has been incurred during the two years 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Five Year Plan of Rs 200 lakhs Good progress has been made on the scheme for flood protection and drainage 68 000 acres have actually benefited against 30 000 acres anticipated in the Plan Construction of protection works for Dibrugarh town has not yet been taken in hand material has however been collected at site

17 *Bihar*—The expenditure during the two years 1951—53 is Rs 401 lakhs out of a total of Rs 973 lakhs for the Plan period Out of 10 schemes included in the Plan, one has been completed another is nearing completion the rest are in progress An additional area of 146 115 acres have already been brought under irrigation against 180 600 acres anticipated in the Plan

In North Bihar by the end of December 1952 144 out of a total of 300 tubewells had been bored Progress is slower than anticipated originally However 200 tubewells are expected to be energized by June 1953 and 50 more are proposed to be worked by diesel engines In South Bihar at the end of December 1952 195 out of a total of 200 tubewells were in actual use On account of favourable rainfall in 1952 the area actually irrigated was however much less than anticipated Progress on drainage of Chours and other irrigation schemes has been slower than anticipated Against a target of 136 300 acres only 89 160 acres have so far been benefited

18 *Bombay*—Progress has been good on most of the schemes The actual expenditure during 1951—53 is Rs 4 60 lakhs 70 per cent of the work on the Gangapur dam has been completed excavation of permanent waste weir and work on the left and right bank outlets are in progress About half of the work on the Kolchi weir and Ranand tank has been completed Excavation for foundation of weir at Wanakbori for the Mahi Right-bank canal project has been started About one-third of the work on the Ghataprabha left bank canal project has so far been completed

Work on the weir across the Tapi in the Lower Tapi Valley Project is making good progress 400 miles of canals have been excavated out of a total length of 600 miles The construction of drainage crossings and distributaries is al o proceeding satisfactorily It is expected that the canals will be opened in June 1953 as envisaged in the Plan

19 *Madhya Pradesh*—Progress on irrigation schemes has been slow An expenditure of only Rs 23 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan out of a total provision of Rs 3 08 lakhs A sum of R 45 lakhs has however been provided for expenditure in 1953 54

20 *Madras*—An expenditure of Rs 18 32 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan out of a total of Rs 34 08 lakhs provided in the Plan Good progress is maintained on most schemes.

The Cauvery delta drainage scheme has been completed The Lower Bhavani Project the Tungabhadra Project and the Romperu drainage schemes are nearing completion 75 per cent of the work on the Malampuzha Project has been done It is observed, however that only 7 000 acres have been brought under irrigation against a target of 42 000 acres for the year 1952 53

The work on the Tungabhadra dam has been carried out according to schedule 15 million cubic feet of masonry have been laid in the dam out of a total of 16 2 mill on cubic feet The expenditure to end of 1952-53 on the Tungabhadra Project (Madras side) is Rs 15 88 lakhs out of a total of Rs 19 70 lakhs The Project will be effective from June 1953 when the dam w ll have been completed except for the installation of spillway gates and the excavation of canals in their lower reaches It was anticipated that enough storage would be available in the dam for the irrigation of 100 000 acres of second crop in the Krishna Delta during the year 1952 53 Storage was available however only for 30 000 acres but unfortunately even this could not be util zed due to the unexpected damage that occurred on the Krishna anicut in the summer of 1952

The Lower Bhavani Project is nearing completion Water was let down the canal system for irrigation in September 1952 for an area of 5 000 acres In the case of the Romperu drainage scheme the total cost of the scheme has been revised from Rs 96 lakhs to Rs 117 lakhs

21 *Orissa*.—Progress on Minor Irrigation Works included in the Plan has been fairly satisfactory An expenditure of Rs 1 42 lakhs has been incurred out of a total of Rs 3 00 lakhs The main obje of these schemes is the protection of paddy from the drought and to induce the cultivators in different areas to

cultivation of *Rabi* crops The State Government are of the view that these schemes have been very popular in the State and ha enthused the people more than any other field of developm included in the Plan

22 *Punjab*—The actual expenditure incurred during 195 Rs 1 88 lakhs out of a total of Rs 3 26 lakhs included in The area actually irrigated during 1952-53 from these sch 238 000 acres much above the target in the Plan of 1 There is some delay however in the completion of tube

23 *Uttar Pradesh*—A sum of Rs 661 lakhs has bee the years 1951—53 out of a total of Rs 19 11 lakhs p Plan Progress on various schemes has been good

The following schemes undertaken since about 1948, have bee completed —

(i) 100 state tubewells in Gorakhpur

(ii) 803 miles extension of Sarda Canal

(iii) Pratapgarh branch

(iv) Saprar dam Lalitpur dam and Nagwa dam

(v) Other schemes

Work on the 600 tubewells in Western districts and 1 062 miles extension of Sarda Canal is also nearing completion that on 50 additional tubewells in Tubewell Circle and the Kabrai scheme being in fairly advanced stage

An additional area of 585 000 acres has been brought under irrigation during 1952 53 against the target figure of 528 000 acres

24 *West Bengal*—An expenditure of R 5 89 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53 out of Rs 15 37 lakhs included in the Five Year Plan Work on the Mayurakshi Project is proceeding according to programme irrigation having been provided to 100 000 acres of land during 1951 52

The Suvankar Danra scheme and a part of the Sonarpu Arrah Panch Malta scheme are also nearing completion Other works are held up on account of financial difficulties Among other schemes a number of minor irrigation schemes have however been completed

Against a target of 360 000 acres to be irrigated in West Bengal during the year 1952-53 the actual irrigation in that year was nil An area of 120 000 acre could have been irrigated by the Mayurakshi Project but on account of adequate and timely rainfall the cultivators did not take any irrigation supply

Part B States

25 *Hyderabad*—Out of a total provision of Rs 24 79 lakhs in the Plan an expenditure of Rs 8 40 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53 Work on Bendsura project is nearing completion and that on Koilsagar and minor irrigation works is fairly well advanced Progress on other schemes is slow

The Tungabhadra dam on the Hyderabad side is nearing completion but work on the canals is behind schedule Only 14 miles have been excavated out of a total of 173 miles Meanwhile the waters to be stored at the dam can be utilised for irrigation in the Krishna delta for raising a second crop The Governments of Madras and Hyderabad have been asked to work out a joint scheme for this purpose The Hyderabad Government have been given additional assistance in order to expedite the construction of the canals

About 80 per cent of the work on the Rajolibunda diversion anicut has been completed The construction of the canal is making good progress upto mile 48

Work on the excavation of foundations for the Kaddam dam (Godavari First Phase) on the masonry of the face wall and of earth backing of the composite dam are in progress The first 40 miles length of the canal and the cross drainage works are under construction

26 *Jammu and Kashmir*—An expenditure of Rs 107 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan out of a total provision of Rs 340* lakhs during the Plan period The major schemes in progress are the Sindh hydro electric scheme and the Kishtwa Canal scheme

27 *Madhya Bharat*—Out of Rs 428 lakhs provided in the Plan a sum of Rs 60 lakhs spent during the two years 1951—53 Progress is slow

28 *Mysore*—The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs 7 16 lakhs Of this an expenditure of Rs 2 06 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan The progress on most of the schemes has not been keeping pace with the programme visualised in the Plan This aspect is under the examination of the Planning Commission however an additional area of 8 000 acres has been brought under irrigation against a target of 7 000 acres in the Plan

29 *PEPSU*—An expenditure of Rs six lakhs has been incurred out of a provision in the Plan of Rs 34 lakhs

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*The figures of Rs 206 lakhs shown in the volume Development Schemes in the First Five Year Plan is only the outlay on Irrigation Schemes financed by the Central Loans The figure now indicated is the total provision under the Jammu and Kashmir plan

30 *Rajasthan*—During the first two years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs 119 lakhs has been incurred against a total provision of Rs 5 04 lakhs in the Plan Progress has not been satisfactory on some of the schemes About 50 per cent of the work on the Jawai project has been completed Steps have been taken to strengthen the organisation

An area of 5 000 acres has been brought under irrigation against a target of 73 000 acres for 1952 53

31 *Saurashtra*—An expenditure of Rs 1 86 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan against a total provision of Rs 475 lakhs Good progress is being maintained on most of the schemes The Surajwadi and Rangola schemes have been completed Bhimdad Sashoi and Brahmani schemes are nearing completion Work on the Brahmani irrigation scheme has been accelerated and the dam which was expected to be completed by 1953 54 will now be ready by June 1953

11 000 acres of land have actually been brought under irrigation against 20 000 acres envisaged in the Plan

32 *Travancore-Cochin*—There is a provision of Rs 4 78 lakhs in the Plan Of this Rs 1 78 lakhs have been spent during the first two years Almost all the schemes are behind schedule

The Perinchani scheme is nearing completion

The Peechi and Chalakudy schemes were scheduled to be completed in 1952 53 but due to major deviations and changes in design found necessary in the course of execution it has not been possible to complete the schemes in 1952-53 The schemes are expected to be completed in 1953-54 about 50 per cent of the work has been completed

The total cost of the Neyyar Irrigation Scheme has been revised from Rs 1 20 lakhs (in the Plan) to Rs 2 21 lakhs Work on the excavation of the foundations of the dam has been commenced Excavation in the first 3 miles of the canal system is in progress

About 20 000 acres of land have actually been brought under irrigation

Part C States

33 *Ajmer*—Against a total provision of Rs 11 lakhs in the Plan an expenditure of Rs 0 8 lakhs has been incurred The progress on the works is satisfactory

34 *Himachal Pradesh*—Out of a provision of Rs 80 lakhs in the Plan Rs five lakhs have been spent during the first two years 5 000 acres of land have been brought under irrigation

35 *Kutch*—There is a provision of Rs 91 lakhs in the Plan Of this Rs 30 lakhs have been spent during the first two years Satisfactory progress is being maintained

4 State Power Projects

Part A States

36 *Assam*—Electric power supply in Assam is at present confined to only a few important towns Assam ha however considerable water power resources which may be harne sed if there is available load

A small hydro scheme on the Umtru river at a site about 20 miles from Gauhati has been included in the Plan Not much work has however yet been done on this scheme the original estimate of Rs 85 lakhs is being revised to Rs 158 lakhs

37 *Bihar*—Against a total provision of Rs 709 lakhs in the Plan, Rs 2 12 lakhs have been spent during 1951—53 A number of small electrification schemes for local power supply are under execution Aga nst a target of 4 000 kW of installed capacity by 1952-53 only about 2 000 kW have been commissioned so far

The most important development in this area is the electrical development under the Damodar Valley Project (see under Multi purpose projects) It is also of interest to add that in this highly industrialised area the aggregate installed generating capacity belonging to industrial undertakings is over 200 000 kW as aga nst less than 50 000 kW belonging to public utilities

38 *Bombay*—A sum of Rs 563 lakhs has been spent during 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Plan of Rs 10 43 lakhs 21 000 kW of installed capacity have been added mainly in the South Gujerat grid by 1952 53 as anticipated in the Plan.

Work on the extension of three 18 000 kW units at the Kalyan steam power station is nearing completion

Additional developments that may be mentioned in connection with the Bombay State are

(1) the erection of three 15 000 kW sets by the Ahmedabad Electricity Co Ltd on which good progress is being made

(2) 24 000 kW of thermal power have been added by the Central Railways to the Kalyan steam power station and

(3) The Tatas have added 22 000 kW of hydro power to their existing hydro installations In addition preliminary works have been undertaken at the new Trombay power station designed to add 100 000 kW by about 1956 An important development in the Bombay State is the setting up of diesel nursery schemes in rural Power has been made available to 31 villages under scheme

30 *Rajasthan*—During the first two years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs 119 lakhs has been incurred against a total provision of Rs 5 04 lakhs in the Plan Progress has not been satisfactory on some of the schemes About 50 per cent of the work on the Jawai project has been completed Steps have been taken to strengthen the organisation

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Part C States

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35 *Kutch*—There is a provision of Rs 91 lakhs in the Plan Of this Rs 30 lakhs have been spent during the first two years Satisfactory progress is being maintained

The principal project in this area is the Bhakra Nangal described under Multi purpose projects The Nangal Delhi Uhl power system will form an inter connected power Grid under which 20 000 kW will be supplied to Delhi initially rising to 40 000 kW ultimately It is also proposed to export power to Uttar Pradesh from this Grid

43 *Uttar Pradesh*—A sum of Rs 545 lakhs has been spent in the two years 1951—53 out of a total sum of Rs 1410 lakhs provided in the Plan The progress on the power schemes has been generally according to Plan Against a target of 26 000 kW of installed capacity in the first two years 16 000 kW have been installed the 15 000 kW new unit at Kanpur is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1953

The Mohammedpur power station on the Ganga canal has already been commissioned About 50 per cent of the work on the Pathri power station and on the Sarda hydro-electric scheme has been completed The Sarda hydel scheme will serve the districts of central Uttar Pradesh

44 *West Bengal*—A sum of Rs 57 lakhs has been spent in the period 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Plan of Rs 76 lakhs The schemes included in the Plan are small power schemes for supply to rural areas and small towns Good progres has been made

It may also be mentioned here that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has during the year 1950-51 added 170 000 kW of additional capacity to its power station serving the Calcutta area It is expected that this capacity will be fully utili ed by 1956

Some progress has been made in supplying electricity to rural areas north of Calcutta

Part B States

45 *Hyderabad*—An expenditure of Rs 133 lakhs has been incur red during the two years 1951—53 out of a total of Rs 321 lakhs provided in the Plan Satisfactory progress has been made on the Nizamsagar hydro electric scheme and the Ramagundam thermal station The Central Water & Power Commission have made a study of the power projects in the State with a view to rationalise the power developments in the State

46 *Jammu and Kashmir*—The cost of civil works connected with the Sindh hydro-electric scheme is provided under irrigation works The expenditure on power scheme for the years 1951—53 is reported to be only Rs 15 lakhs About half of the work on the Sindh hydel scheme has been completed

A transmission line to deliver power from the Jogindernagar scheme in Punjab (I) to Jammu is under construction

47 *Madhya Bharat*—A sum of Rs 143 lakhs has been spent in the period 1951—53 out of total provision of Rs 228 lakhs in the Five Year Plan 3 000 kW of additional power has already been installed against 4 000 kW anticipated

48 *Mysore*—An expenditure of Rs 406 lakhs has been incurred in the two years 1951—53 out of a total provision of Rs 1 268 lakhs in the Five Year Plan 72 000 kW of additional power plant have been installed at the Jog power house thereby completing the entire scheme of 120 000 kW No progress has been made on the Shimsha extension scheme

Mysore is supplying small blocks of power both to Bombay and Madras

49 *PEPSU*—A sum of Rs 13 lakhs has been spent during 1951—53 out of a total of Rs 30 lakhs provided in the Plan Power from the Bhakra Nangal Project will be distributed in this State

50 *Rajasthan*—An expenditure of Rs 52 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53 against Rs 41 lakhs provided in the Plan for the Five Year period The schemes included in the Plan are for extensions to existing power station at Jaipur Bikaner and Jodhpur and a new power station at Jaipur at a different site Out of the 11 000 kW of installed capacity anticipated by 1952 53 about 9 000 kW has already been installed It appears that the original estimates of cost will have to be revised

51 *Saurashtra*—A sum of Rs 20 lakhs has been spent during the period 1951—53 against a provision in the Plan of Rs 213 lakhs

52 *Travancore Cochin*—An expenditure of Rs 490 lakhs has been incurred in the period 1951—53 out of a total of Rs 10 35 lakhs included in the Five Year Plan

The extension of the Pallivasal hydro station of 9 000 kW capacity has been completed The first of the four unit of 12 000 kW at the Sengulam hydro-electric scheme will be commissioned by the middle of 1953 Good progress has also been made at the Poringalkuthu hydro-electric project The State has ample water power resources

Part C States

53 An expenditure of Rs 26 lakhs has been incurred in the period 1951—53 out of a total provision of Rs 169 lakhs The existing steam power station at Bhopal has been extended by the installation of a 2 500 kW set.

STATEMENT

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—

(1951—

Name of Scheme	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure up to the end of March 1951	Five Year Provision in the Plan	Progress of Expenditure		
				1951 52		1952 53
				Revised	Actual	Budget
MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS		In lakhs of Rupees				
Bhakra Nangal	13290	2356	7750	1226	1~14	1700
Harike	1380	318	106	60	108	250
Damodar Valley Projects	7498	1687	4170	1350	1350	1200
Hirakud Dam	6259	628	4400	800	858	850
Additional provision for the abov projects			5 000			
TOTAL	28427	4989	38	3636	3530	4000

MULTI PURPOSE PROJECTS
53)

Area Irrigated (Additional)						Power Installed			
1953 54		1951 52		1952 53		1951 52		1952 53	
Revised	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
In thousand Acres						In Kilowatt			
1900	2215	19	19	101	101				
250	150								
1572	1463			26	5				54000
950	1172								
4672	5000	19	19	127	106				54000

STATEMENT II

Review of Five Year Plan—State Irrigation Projects

(1951—53)

Nam of State	Total cost of projects n the Plan	Expen d ture upto the end of March 1951	Five Year Pro- v s on n the Plan]	Progress of Expenditure					Area Irr gated (Addit onal)			
				1951 52		1952 53		1953 54	1951 52		1952 53	
				Revised	Actual	Budget	Rev sed	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Part A States—				In lakhs of Rupees					In thousand acres			
Assam	200		200	1	12	4	42	76		19	30	68
Bih r	1414	125	973	238	168	234	233	33	77	N A	180	146
Bombay	565	70	2269	32	233	274	227	469	2	1	16	2
Madhya Pradesh	369	14	308	10	10	50	13	45	5	5	10	1[illegible]
Madras	4968	1561	3408	809	869	936	963	613			42	7
Orissa	402	102	300	49	72	91	70	60	124	126	263	182
Punjab	432	106	326	121	69	113	119	108	97	223	176	238
Uttar Pradesh	4944	5 2	1911	256	217	390	444	464	123	285	528	585
We t Bengal	1941	403	1538	315	190	412	399	417	173	100	360	
	5	3 7	3	03	1840	2500	2510	2485	601	759	1605	1238

Part B States—												
Hyderabad	3 46	876	479	452	400	482	440	477			31	1
Jammu and Kashm r	311	19	340	25	49	30	57	85	2	N A	8	N A
Madhya Bharat	339	11	328	32	29	3/	31	50	4	2	19	2
Mysore	2709	245	716	61	88	7	119	140	5	5	7	8
PEPSU	36	2	34	3		15	6	15				
Rajasthan	1071	163	504	68	56	75	63	140	11	2	73	5
Saurashtra	1102	92	475	60	54	91	132	153	4	2	20	11
Tra ancore Coch n	610	132	478	100	86	84	9	90		10		0
TOTAL PART B STATES	9604	1540	5354	801	762	886	940	1150	26	21	158	67
Part C States—												
Ajmer	11		11				1	1				
Himachal Pradesh	80		80			13	5	33				5
Kutch	91		91	5	4	32	26 0	33				
TOTAL PART C STATES	182		182	5	4	45	32	67				5
GRAND TOTAL OF PARTS A B AND C STATES IRRIGATION	27 021	4 657	16 769	837	2 606	3 431	3 482	3 702	627	780	1 763	1 310

STATEMENT III

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—STATE POWER PROJECTS

(1951—53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure to end of March 1951	Five Year Provision in Plan	Progress of Expenditure					Installed capacity Additions to existing Plants and/or new Plants			
				1951-52 Revised	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Budget	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Budget	1951-52 As per Plan	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 As per Plan	1952-53 Actual
	In lakhs of Rupees								In thousand Kilowatts			
Part 'A' States—												
Assam	85		83			19	19	55				1
Bihar	1120	64	709	95	82	141	130	158	1	1	4	
Bombay	1412	396	1043	256	253	415	310	342	2	2	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	1384	763	600	186	148	185	110	140	24	0	51	51
Madras	7773	1805	5024	725	807	999	800	9 7	7	7	58	58
Orissa	874	133	391	65	59	80	74	124	4	4	7	4
Punjab	59	-1	38	18	6	0	12	10				
Uttar Pradesh	2930	699	1410	269	228	358	319	444	7	7	6	16
West Bengal	133	57	76	5	5	33	3	1				
TOTAL PART A STATES	15770	3940	9374	1639	160	2 50	1806	12	45	41	167	152

Part B States—												
Hyderabad	581	260	321	58	[illegible]	79	83	96				
Jammu and Kashmir	186	12	75	18	6	5	9	24				
Madhya Bharat	274	46	8	48	44	111	99	66	1		4	4
Mysore	2027	690	1268	191	101	30	215	150			36	72
PEPSU	200		30	5	[illegible]		8	13				
Rajasthan	53		41	[illegible]	40	11	12	15	1	N A	11	9
Saurashtra	262		213			30	0	50				
Travancore Cochin	1770	735	1035	3	06	277	84	268	7		21	21
TOTAL PART B STATES	5353	1743	3211	587	542	763	730	68	12		7	10[illegible]
Part C States—												
Bhopal	28		28			5	4	12				3
Coorg	35		35					12				
Kutch	23		23			11	11	9				
Tripura	7		7			6		4				
Vindhya Pradesh	51		51			8	7	15				
Himachal Pradesh	13		13			2	2	1				
Manipur	12		12					1				
TOTAL PART C STATES	169		169			34	6	57				3
GRAND TOTAL	212 92	56 83	127 54	22 26	21 50	30 47	5 62	29 51	57	41	239	61

STATEMENT

INSTALLED CAPACITY

(As on 1st January

Name of State	Steam				Hydro			
	1950	1951	1952	1953*	1950	1951	1952	1953
Part A' States—								
Assam	200	200	‿00		500	550	550	
Bihar	29 110	38,410	39 510					
Bombay	112 657	128 017	143 037		‿45 126	245 1 6	253 114	
Madhya Pradesh	1 73	21 338	45 356					
Madras	57 750	6 750	5 750		96 150	96 150	101 950	
Orissa	776	776	776		5	5	5	
Punjab		1 850	1 850		49 750	49 750	49 750	
Uttar Pradesh	145 325	151 090	161 090		22 700	22 700	26 220	
West Bengal	412 826	516,251	5 9 901		2 760	2 760	2 760	
Part B States—								
Hyderabad	17 50	17 250	2 250					
Jammu & Kashmir	1 500	1 500	1 500		4 328	4 328	4 514	
Madhya Bharat	8 709	8 709	8,459					
Mysore					107 200	107 200	107,‿00	
PEPSU	526	526	5 6		240	240	240	
Rajasthan	10 735	13 765	17,265					
Saurashtra	2 600	10 600	10 600					
Travancore and Cochin					30 100	30 100	30 100	
Part C' States (including Delhi)	31,402	31,402	36)52		20	376	376	
TOTAL	852 639	1 004,434	1 105 022	1 172 367	559 079	559,285	576 779	715,234

Statewise distribution not available for 1953

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IV

(PUBLIC UTILITIES)

of each year)

Diesel 1950	Diesel 1951	Diesel 1952	Diesel 1953	Total 1950	Total 1951	Total 1952	Total 1953
1 749	2 612	- 593		2,449	3 362	3 343	
5,478	6 568	7,486		34 588	44 978	46 996	
35 560	43 04-	44 962		393 343	416 185	441 113	
5 880	6 506	6 783		27 153	27 844	52 139	
6 017	9 125	11 393		159 917	168 025	189 093	
3,241	3 835	4 064		4 022	4 616	4 845	
8 772	9 777	12 317		58 522	61 377	63 917	
9,-01	10 051	12 586		177 2 6	183 841	199 896	
1 982	,3,283	3 513		417 568	52 294	546 174	
3 367	3 823	3 984		20 617	21 073	26 234	
265	465	465		6 093	6 293	6,479	
4 929	4 979	7 903		13 638	13 688	16 362	
				107 200	107 200	107 200	
5 36-	5 974	6 130		6 1 8	6 740	6 896	
8 749	10 355	10 663		19 484	24 120	27 528	
8 813	11,293	11 801		11 413	21 893	22 01	
4 500	4,486	4 686		34 600	34 586	34 78[illegible]	
11 603	12 62	13 542		43 25	44,400	50 870	
125 468	148 96	164 871	169 963	1 537 186	1 712 515	1 846 672	2 057 564

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRY

General Background

The industrial economy of India has been subjected to external influences of opposite kinds during the last two years Wherea in 1951 and part of 1952 prices rose abnormally under the influence of the Korean War and the stockpiling and re armament programmes in different countries the subsequent period witnessed a slackening of external demand To offset the evil effects of the pressure of external demand on domestic prices and availabilities Government took the necessary financial and fiscal measures Export duties were raised in respect of jute and cotton manufactures oils etc The prices of certa n commodities were fixed under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946 and the Supply and Prices of Goods Act 1950 Scarce materials were further distributed to consumers on a quota basis Pooling arrangements also helped in bringing down the prices of imports Similarly in the later period when the impact of the inflationary forces lessened and trends in the direction of slackness of external demand and accumulation of stocks in certain industries became apparent export duties were reduced and controls relaxed to meet the requirements of the changed conditions Import policy and tariffs were also under constant review and broadly speaking assisted indigenous industries in several ways

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951—Planning and Regulation of Industry

2 The Licensing Committee set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 has provided a useful instrument for regulating the development of industries in conformity with the objectives and priorities for industrial development outlined in the Plan Two important decisions of the Committee may be mentioned in this connection *viz* refusal of permissions to establish new capacity for weaving of textiles and grant of sanction for shifting sugar factories to more favourable locations

3 The Plan attached considerable value to the role of Development Councils in achieving improvements in scheduled industries in respect of productivity quality of service management etc The constitution of two Councils—one for heavy chemicals (acid) and fertilisers and the other for internal combustion engines—has been finalised and these are expected to begin functioning in the near future

4 For ensuring a better regulation of industrial development and enabling the State to act with promptitude under certain conditions of emergency Government have introduced in Parliament during the current session a bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act The amendments provide for the addition of a few more industries to the schedule and for extending the licensing provisions to cover cases involving the manufacture of new products though no financial investment might be involved The amended Act will also help in controlling developments antagonistic to the expansion of cottage industries in fields such as the vegetable oil and leather industries by bringing within the scope of the licensing procedure factories with investments of less than rupees one lakh

Progress in Research and in Ancillary Fields

5 The Planning Commission had suggested the desirability of facilitating certain developments in the industrial field For example it had recommended *inter alia* that (a) by product of industries should be utilised (b) that the possibilities of utilising alternative raw materials (gypsum and/or pyrites) in the manufacture of sulphuric acid should be explored (c) that surveys should be undertaken for facilitating the establishment of new soda ash plants and the manufacture of newsprint from the Himalayan firs and (d) that research should be carried out for developing new processes and new products These and other recommendations have been under review and appropriate action is being taken as called for For example the Sindri Fertiliser Factory has agreed to make available the calcium carbonate sludge produced in ammonium sulphate manufacture to the Associated Cement Company Ltd (ACC) so that a cement factory can be established based on this by product Utilisation of waste products and by products has been extended in the paper industry with the installation by the Rohtas Industries Ltd of a bagasse pulp plant with a daily capacity of 20 tons based on the Pomilio process Expansion of power alcohol production in the two years has increased the consumption of another by product of the sugar industry viz molasses Permission has been given to ACC Ltd to manufacture cement at Chaibassa making use of blast furnace slag Steps are being taken by Indian Rare Earths Ltd to put up a recovery plant at Bombay for recovery of uranium compounds from the residues of their factory in Tranvancore Permission has been given to recover vegetable oils from oil-cakes by solvent extraction processes and if the licences given so far materialise capacity for processing 380 tons of by product oil per day will come into existence As regards the use of native raw materials in the manufacture of sulphuric acid a

has been given to Shree Rama Chemicals to establish a 35 ton a day gypsum sulphuric acid plant The question of introducing the use of pyrites as a raw material is also receiving attention

6 As regards scientific research in relation to industrial development the national laboratories and other agencies public and private have taken up investigations on diverse problems Some of the important items on which research was concentrated in these two years were

(i) Manufacture of di calcium phosphate and Kotka phosphate

(ii) Processes for reducing the consumption of sulphur in sugar manufacture Work on this question was taken up at the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research Delhi the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology Kanpur and by Prof D N Ghosh of Patna who developed an electric process for clarification of sugarcane juice

(iii) Possibilities of using bagasse pulp in blends with other pulps and independently in the paper industry

(iv) Production of gelatine from bones nicotine from tobacco waste tobacco seed oil as a paint vehicle synthetic rice from carbohydrates present in tubers etc

(v) Manufacture of mineral wool fibre insulation material from factory wastes like press mud of sugar factories slags etc bakelite type moulding powders from waste from effluents of FACT Ltd organdie cloth and air drying paint and varnish from bhilawan The research centres of the various commodity committees were actively pursuing problems associated with commercial crops like tobacco cotton jute and tea etc as well as food crops like rice and potato

7 A new research institute was established in the private sector by Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd The completion of the construction of the Central Leather Research Institute Electro-Chemical Research Institute and the Road Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research also belongs to this period A new research institute which is being set up at a cost of Rs 50 lakhs at Bhadruk in Uttar Pradesh by the Central Sugarcane Committee will give further impetus to research into the problems of this important agricultural industry

Progress in the Private Sector

Additional capacity achieved

8 The progress achieved by 42 industries during the first 18 months of the period of the Plan in regard to increases in installed capacity was reviewed in detail in the volume on Programmes of Industrial Developments 1951 56 published recently Broadly speaking it may be stated that several of the industrial units which were under construction in early 1951 have gone into production during the period under review They contributed their quota to the increase in production achieved in different fields The developments in a few industries are briefly outlined below in amplification of the figures given in Appendix I

Cement

9 The additional capacity in the cement industry is accounted for by the new factory of A C C at Sevalia (200 000 tons annual capacity) the expansion and modernisation of its factories at Bhupendra Dwaraka and Lakheri and of the unit at Rajganjpur managed by the Dalmia Cement Co Further expansion by about 300 000 tons per annum will result soon from the expansion of the Shahabad factory the new factory at Sawai Madhopur and the extension of the Digvijay Cement Co at Seeka

Heavy chemicals fertiliser and pharmaceuticals

10 Considerable expansion of the capacity of the caus ic soda industry has taken place under the stimulus of favourable prices Two of the producers in existence (the D C M Chemical Works and the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation) expanded their capacity A new un t operating mercury cells was brought into production by the Travancore Cochin Chemicals New units for sulphuric acid numbering seven (additional total capacity 46 850 tons) for superphosphate (additional capacity 34 100 tons) for sulpha drugs and sulphur black and azo dyes (annual capacity 781 840 lb and 2 839 mill on lbs respectively) have also been completed Capacity for the production of 500 tons of benzene hexachloride per annum an important insecticide has also been established

Cotton textiles

11 During the period of the Plan ended 1st January 1953 29 new mills with an aggregate capacity of about 183 500 spindles went into production Five of these mills are also equipped to produce cloth and the number of looms installed came to 1,382 The production of yarn by these new mills was 10 3 million lbs during the n April 1952—February 1953 This represented an increase of a 7 6 million lbs over the output in 1951 52

Engineering industries

12 Several medium scale units in the engineering group of industries were completed and new products as well as new ranges of production by existing factories developed New items like domestic refrigerators house service watt meters industrial boilers automatic looms high rating transformers and motors have been added to the list of domestic products Substantial increases in capacity have been recorded in re pect of bicycles and woodscrews.

Major projects under implementation

13 Important projects falling in this category are the expan ion of their iron and steel capacity by IISCO-SCOB and TISCO expansion of aluminium production by the existing units of soda ash by Tata Chemicals and the Dhrangadhra Chemical Company, of paper staple fibre and vegetable oils by a number of firms and the establishment of petroleum refineries The main difficulty in the way of iron and steel expansion viz finance has at long last been ettled In regard to the petroleum refineries ancillary developments like port and road and rail transport facilities provi ion of water and electricity have been taken in hand and clo e coordination is being maintained The major schemes which are expected to be completed in 1953-54 are given in Appendix III

PROGRESS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

14 Of the industrial undertakings of the Central Government (*vide* Appendix II) the Sindri Fertiliser Factory the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory Indian Telephone Industries Indian Rare Earths L d the New Mint Alipur and the Machine Tool Prototype Factory Ambernath (defence industry) have gone into production during the period 1951—53 Similarly the U P Government Precision Instruments Factory has begun the manufacture of water meters and microscopes As regards the Mysore Iron and Steel Works the schemes under implementation at the commencement of the period of the Plan have nearly been completed While trials on standardisation of operation of one electric pig iron unit are in progress now another unit has been in production since October 1952 and turned out about 12 000 tons of pig iron The extension of the cement plant of the factory is nearly complete The acetic acid plant for direct recovery of glacial acetic acid from pyroligneous acid the by product of the wood distillation plant has been installed It has so far produced only technical grade acid due to some operational difficulties It is expected to turn out the glacial acetic acid in a short time It has been found that further expansion of the works on the lines visualised earlier might not lead to economic production of different products of mild steel owing to a somewhat steep upward revision

of the capital co ts A different manufacturing programme calculated to keep capital expenditure within the limits set out in the Plan and to increase the profitability of the Works is now under examination.

15 The contribution to industrial production made by the new State enterprises which went into production during this period is indicated below

	1951 52	1952 53
(1) Indian Telephone Industries		
Telephones (No)	21 628	27 000
Exchange lines (No)	21 000	11 000
(2) Sindri Fertiliser Factory		
Ammonium sulphate (Tons)	34 799	230 000
(3) Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory		
Locomotives (No)	17	36
(4) U P Provision Instruments Factory		
Water meters (No)		2 100

16 Production in the National In truments Factory which came into existence in 1830 has been rising steadily and it has produced during 1952 53 articles worth about Rs 20 lakhs as against Rs 12 lakhs during the previous year Under the Plan of re-orga nisation of the factory the foundation stone of a new building was laid on the 22nd February 1953

17 As regard other projects in the public sector the Machine Tool Factory has progressed sufficiently to begin the assembly of machine tools in 1953 54 while the Nepa factory of the Madhya Pradesh Government is expected to begin the production of newsprint using mixtures of indigenous and imported pulps Construction of the dry core cable factory i expected to be completed in 1953 54 In order to make the Sindri Fertiliser Factory independent of upplies of coke from outside sources orders have been placed for the equipment of a coke oven plant with Carl Still of Germany The cost of establishing this coke oven plant which is expected to go into product on in 1954 is estimated to be Rs 2 35 crores The first prelimi nary steps for the further expansion of Sindri so as to produce alter native nitrogenous fertilisers (urea and/or ammonium nitrate) based on the by product gases of the coke ovens were taken early in 1953 with the aid of the T C A The report of the team of experts sent to visit the fertiliser plants in Japan the U S A and Europe will available soon and this it is expected will enable the Sindri F liser Factory to make further progress with the expansion

18 This national enterprise is following a progressive price policy to facilitate a more intensive use of fertilizers in agriculture The initial price of Rs 350 per ton which was effective till the 31st December 1952 has already been reduced by Rs 60 to Rs 290 per ton The entire production of Sindri is contributed to the fertiliser pool administered by the Food and Agriculture Ministry It is intended that Sindri should constitute its own Marketing Organisation from the 1st January 1954

19 The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd completed construction of three ships during 1952 bringing the total number of ships so far built in the yard to ten The yard is now building two more vessels of similar tonnage and design The shipyard has in hand orders for five 7 000 tonners and two 8 000 tonners of Maierform design with diesel engines

20 The commissioning of the third berth at the Visakhapatnam shipyard construction of which has been completed will to some extent increase the capacity of the yard

21 As regards the penicillin and D D T factories the stage is now set for the commencement of the construction of the plants and it is expected that at the end of a year they will be ready to commence manufacturing operations In the case of the former a bottling plant with an annual capacity of 1 5 million mega units has been installed at the Haffkine Institute which is now packing penicillin imported in bulk from abroad

22 Progress of work on the cellulose acetate rayon plant of Sirsilk, Ltd (Hyderabad State project) was held up in the last two years for want of finance and by other factors An impetus has recently been given to this project by the association of private enterprise (Birla Brothers) in future investment as well as management

23 The Government have decided to establish a factory to manufacture heavy electrical equipment in view of the fact that Hydro-Electric Schemes have made considerable headway and large scale electrification of Railways to increase line capacity is also becoming a necessity Firms of international standing prepared in principle to participate financially will shortly be invited to draw detailed project reports for the establishment of the factory

24 To provide for the utilisation of the existing Housing Factory for the production of foam concrete roofing panels pre-stressed concrete components wood work for buildings etc the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd has been incorporated with the Government of India and M/s Basakha Singh Wallenborg Ltd as equal partners

25 The sphere of defence industries has been enlarged by the decision of the Government to establish a radar and wireless equipment factory at a cost of R 7 0 crores in collaboration with a French firm.

26 Progress on the project for etting up a new iron cum-steel plant has been slov so far but the Report of the Technical Mis ior is nov in the hands of the Government and it should be possible to take decisions and make an early beginning

GENERAL PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

27 The review under this sect on covers both public and private sectors up to the end of December 1952 In Appendix I will be found a tabular statement of the additional p oduction envisaged by 1955 56 and the prog e achieved in respect of 40 industries during 1951 52 and 1952 53 (April to December 1952) This statement ho s that there v as an all round increa e in the production of diffe ent industrie in 1951 52 as compared with the previous year During the period April to December 1952 while the production of several important industries like cotton textiles cement iron and steel paper and paper board ammonium sulphate sewing ma... bicycles rayon and jute good salt and ball and roller beari... a few other items sho ved an appreciable improvement ... with the corresponding period of 1951 there was a fall in ... duction of certain other industries including alumin... die el engines machine too s looms hurricane lanter... storage batteries superpho phate sulphuric acid soda a h ... enamels leather glass wool en manufactures and ha... In some cases the fall in production is due to accumul... consequent on the large imports which were perm... the outbreak of the Korean War Import policy ... modified to meet the changed situation Some of t... which may have to be taken are

(i) Re appraisal of effective demand in certain l... engines

(ii) Orientation of marketing organisation and ... sales development

(iii) Improvements in quality of goods and ... inspection arrangements for gaining ... consumers at home and abroad

(iv) A more balanced development of electri... regions so that industrial productio... for want of power and

(v) Examination of the problem of differe... fini hed products on the one hand a... intermediate products on the other

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

28 In the First Five year Plan it has been estimated that the fixed capital investment on industrial development during the period of the Plan would be Rs 327 crores consisting of Rs 94 crores on projects in the public sector and Rs 233 crores on projects in the private sector The progres of industrial investment in the first two years which has been tentatively estimated at about Rs 60 crores falls considerably short of the rate of investment neces ary for achieving the targets of industrial development The principal factors which have slowed down investment in industry have been the Indian Aluminium Company and the Integral Coach Factory of as in previous years the heavy requirements of working capital arising from the rise in the cost of raw materials under the inflation ary conditions prevailing in 1951 and part of 1953 and the remark able expansion of production in the cotton textile and sugar industries without appreciable increase in offtake leading to accumula tion of stocks and financial difficulties Whereas difficulties in regard to delivery of plant and equipment and high prices impeded inve tment in the earlier part of the period later the anti inflation ary policies of the Government and the slowing down of stock piling programmes abroad presented new problems and created an unfavourable estimate for investment in industry

29 As against a figure of Rs 100 crores v sualised in the Plan the contribution of foreign capital in the field of industry has been neglig ble so far With the finalisation of the programmes of the petroleum refineries of arrangements for the loan from the International Bank for financing a part of the requirements of expanding the iron and steel output by the Indian Iron and Steel Co and with foreign investments expected in major projects like the expansion of the Indian Aluminium Company and the Integral Coach Factory of the Railways an investment of about Rs 65 to 70 crores is ensured over the remaining period of the Plan Foreign participation and/or assistance is also envisaged in certain other major schemes under consideration like the expansion of Sindri the power plant at Trombay and the iron and steel project in the public sector but it is not possible at this stage to indicate the quantum of such investment

30 The direct assistance rendered by the Central Government and the loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation amounts to Rs 1 5 crores and Rs 3 35 crores respectively in 1951 52 In 1951 52, the SCOB drew an amount of Rs 50 lakhs only against the Rs 5 crore loan sanctioned in 1949 Neither TISCO nor SCOB drew any amount against this loan in 1952 53 though provision was made in this respect in the budget estimates The loans sanctioned industry wise

by the Industrial Finance Corporation since the 1st July 1951 are indicated below

Industry	(Rs in lakhs) Year ended 30-6-52	Year beginning 1 7 52
Textile machinery	6 0	
Mechanical engineering	19 0	5 0
Electrical engineering	30 5	
Cotton textiles	43 75	55 0
Woollen textiles		
Rayons		
Chemicals	100 5	11 75
Cement		
Ceramics and glass	39 0	
Oil mills		3 5
Electric power	5 5	25 0
Metallurgical (non ferrous metals)	5 0	
Aluminium		
Sugar	95 0	
Irons and steel (light engineering)	8 0	17 5
Mining		
Paper	71 0	
Automobiles and tractor		
Unclassified	22 0	
TOTAL	445 25	118 00

31 The loans sanctioned in the year ended 30th June 1952 were nearly double those sanctioned in the previous year (Rs 2 38 crores) and if this rate is maintained over the remaining part of the period of the Plan the total aid rendered would approximate to a figure of Rs 20 00 crores The revision of the limit on aid by the IFC to Rs 1 0 crores would facilitate substantial assistance being rendered to basic industries involving heavy capital investments The amendment to the Industrial Finance Corporation Act passed by Parliament in 1952 will pave the way for the foreign exchange requirements of the industries being met from borrowings from the International Bank and for this purpose a loan of $6 0 million is in the final stages of negotiation This measure will increase the lending capacity of the Corporation

32 The loan assistance to industries from the Industrial Finance Corporation at the Centre will be supplemented by advances from similar institutions being set up by some of the State Governments. The 1953 54 budgets of Punjab Bihar and Travancore Cochin [illegible] provisions for the creation of State Industrial Finance

Replacement Finance

33 It has been tentatively estimated that industries in the private sector might spend Rs 150 0 crores on replacement and modernisation of plant during the five year period The most important industries with considerable arrears of replacements are the jute and textile industries The need for increasing their productivity through modernisation is very pressing since the products of these two industries occupy an important place in the foreign trade of the country and keen competition may have to be faced in external market in years to come Industrialisation of the adjacent countries like Pakistan and Ceylon might lead to a shrinkage of demand for Indian products and call for assiduous cultivation of foreign markets The price factor will be a determinant in this connection The failure of demand to respond in a significant manner to increases in production of textiles and sugar in the recent past is a significant pointer to the importance of reducing costs simultaneously with increases in production

34 The problem of finance for replacement and expansion has so far been solved only in regard to the iron and steel industry The problems of the cement industry are under examination by the Tariff Commission and the recommendations of the Working Party for the Cotton Textile Industry in this regard are under examination by the Government The general issues in regard to taxation which have a bearing on the problem have been referred to the Taxation Enquiry Committee The suggestions made by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the problem of replacement finance are at present under examination by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Central Ministries

APPENDIX

Progress in the Implementation of Industrial Development Programmes

Sl No.	Industries	Unit	1951—56		Progress during 1951 52		Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the Target
			Additional capacity	Additional production	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
	A Metallurgical—									
1	Iron and Steel									
	(i) Pig Iron	Ton 000	1 757	1 261		166	1 350	1 377	1 950	1 685 (by 1957 58)
	(ii) Finished Steel (main producers only)	Ton 000	635	394		55	807	835	1 050	500 (by 1957 58)
2	Aluminium	Tons	16 000	8 323		228	2 886	2 523	4 000	16 000
	B Mechanical Engineering—									
	Agricultural Machinery									
	(i) Pumps (Power driven centrifugal)	Nos 000	36	46 to 51	9	14	29	18	43	7
	(ii) Diesel engines	Nos 000	33	44	4	2	5	2	10	29
4	Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Nos		25 923		2 561		1 396	3 000	
5	Railway Rolling Stock—									
	(i) Locomotives	Nos	150	438(1)		14	N A	42	150	

APPENDIX I—*contd*

Progress in the Implementation of Industrial Development Programmes

Sl No.	Industries	Unit	1951–56 Additional capacity	1951–56 Additional production	Progress during 1951 52 Additional capacity	Progress during 1951 52 Additional production	Actual production during April to December 1951	Actual production during April to December 1952	Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity requi ed to achieve the Target
	( ) Coaches	Nos	430	4 380 (1)		194	N A	550	850	430
	(i i) Wagons	Nos		30 000 (1)		1 001	N A.	4 120	6 000	
6	Mach ne Tools (graded)	Nos	1 600	3 499		2 164	3 600	3 447	3 000	1 600
7	Textile Mach nery—									
	(i) Card ng eng nes	Nos		600		158	N A.	57	600	
	(ii) Spinn ng ring frames	Nos	404	440		31	207	206	396	404
	(iii) Looms pla n, semi and automatic	Nos	4 400	4 106	3 000	683	1 710	1 2 0	6 600	1 400
	Ball and Bollers Bear ngs	Nos 000	600	1 113		163	176	356	600	600
	B cycles	Nos 000	410	429	50	19	86	167	417	113
10	Sewing Mach nes	Nos 000	54	59		15	33	37	41	50
11	Hurricane Lanterns	Nos 000	250	2 800		768	2 982	- 595	4 410	90
12	Gr nd ng Wheels	Tons	480	519 to 569	40	121	236	286	500]	340
C	*Electrical Engineering*—									
13	Dry Batteries	Nos M ll on	25	183		9	108	93	297	13
14	St rage Batteri s	Nos 000	93	200	93	13	157	105	538	
15	El ct c Cables nd W es —ACSR Cables	Tons	2 500	3 326		40	1,290	2 009	2 500	2 500

16 Electr c Fans	Nos 000	72	126 to 156		20	160	145	294	66
17 Electr c Lamps—G S L. lamps	Nos M llion	9	15		1	12	16	26	6
18 Electr c Motors	H P 000	150	21	3	54	107	120	00	100
19 Electric T ansformer	KVA 000	115	271	15	26	146	165	304	181
20 Rad o Receivers	Nos 000	303	301	10	44	51	58	153	227
D *Chemical and Allied*—									
21 Fert lisers —									
( ) Ammon um sulphate	Tons 000	403	404	350	28	40	185	432	49
(ii) Superphosphate	Tons 000	86	125	50	4	46	31	198	11
22 Heavy Chem cals—									
(i) Sulphur c ac d	Tons 000	70	101	39	3	80	74	192	29
( ) Soda ash	Tons 000	32	33		2	36	33	54	32
( ) Caustic soda	Tons 000	18	22	4	4	11	13	35	2
23 Drugs & Pharmaceut cals—									
(i) B nzene hexachloc de	Tons	500	500	500	70		70	500	5c
[illegible] Sulpha drugs	lbs 000	400	400				80	350	
[illegible] sal cyl c	Tons	48	48	N A	7	7	N A.	N A.	N A
24 [illegible]									
		5	31		4	5	24	65	5
		1 800	1 800	1 800	198*	153*	178	1 800	
		[illegible]	450 (2)	194	N A.	69	82	403(3)	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	500	87	13	228	500	250

APPENDIX I—concld

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sl No.	Industries	Unit	1951—56		P ogress du ing 1951 52		Actual p oduction du ing Ap l to Decembe		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity equi ed to achieve the Ta get
			Additional capacity	Additional p oduction	Additional capacity	Addit onal production	1951	1952		
-5	Soap	Tons 000	15	94	7	11	63	63	7	8
26	Tanning and Footwear (footwear only)	Pa rs Million	N A	6 0	N A	0 56	4 3	3 7	N A	N A
27	Paper and Paper Board—									
	( ) Paper and paper board	Tons 000	74	86	6	21	101	104	148	63
	(ii) Straw board and other boards	Tons 000	10	31	N A	3	N A	N A	N A	N A
28	Cement	Tons 000	~ 026	~ 108	44~	596	2 386	2 714	3 845	1 461
29	Glass and Glassware—									
	( ) Sheet glass	Tons	40 500	20 150	(—)1 500	380	4 158	~ 450	10 200	15 800
	(ii) Blownware and pressed ware	Tons	36 250	51 400 to 56 400	6 500	3 600	N A	N A	N A	N A
E Liquid Fuels—										
30	Power Alcohol	Gals M ll on	8	13		2	4	5	13	8
F Tex iles—										
31	Cotton—									
	(i) Yarn	lbs M ll on	53	461	17	154	978	1 111	1 697	25
	(ii) Cloth (m ll made)	Yds M ll on	35	982	19	416	3 057	3 5 6	4 7 8	1
	(iii) Cloth (hand loom)	Yds M ll on	N A	890		32	600*	750*	N A	N A
32	Jute Manufactures	Tons 000		308		88	681	733	1 200	
33	Rayon filament	lbs M llion	14	17	6	4	4	6	10	8
34	Woollen Manufactures	lbs 000		7 000		(—)1 138	13 275	1~ 616	20	

… *Timber—*									
35 Match	Gross Boxes 000	3 000	6 200	N A	N.A	N A	N A	N A	N A
36 Plywood tea chest	Sq ft M llion	41 to 51	55	21	23	45	56	171	9 to 19
H …*ood—*									
37 Salt	Tons 000	N A	426	N A.	150	2 066	327	N A	N A
38 Sugar	Tons 000	10	384		602	836	531	1 540	10
39 Vegetable O ls	Tons 000	N A	181	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A
40 Vanaspat	Tons 000	56	147	6	23	1 9	14	339	50

Est mated.

(1) These figures nd cate the total estimated product on dur ng the five year per od 1951 56

(2) Targets have been prov s onally rev sed n the l ght of recent developments

(3) The capac ty of two new un ts s capable of be ng worked for an add t onal capacity of bout 97 000 gallons per annum

N A —Not ava lable

APPENDIX

PROGRESS OF INVESTMENT ON INDUSTRIAL

Projects	1951 52 Actual	1952 53 Revised	1953 54 Budget	1951—56 Total
I *Central Government*—				
1 Pig Iron Project		10 00	10 00	30 00 0
2 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (1)	2 32 05	3 28 56(2)	2 32 00(3)	14 08 0
3 Machine Tool Factory Jalahalli	2 28	1 19 00	1,43 50	9 63 0
4 Sindri Fertiliser Factory	2 74 62			9 03 0
5 Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory	2 36 00	1 10 00	9 00	3 55 0 (4)
6 Railway Coach Factory	4 00	74 00	1 30 00	4 68 0
7 Penicillin Factory Pimpri	2 08	22 50	64 00	2 07 0 (5)
8 National Instruments Factory Calcutta	6 66	10 00	39 00	1 8.. 0
9 Indian Telephone Industries	65 00	33 00	82 00	1 30 0
10 Hindustan Cables Ltd Rupnarainpur	1 30	33 00	70 00	1,29 7
11 Development of Mandi Mines		2 25	1 00	1 00 0
12 Development of Existing Salt Works	4 42	5 00	8 00	50 0
13 Rare Earth Factory	30 00	10 00		40 0 (6)
14 D D T Factory Delhi		10 00	7 45	39 1 (7)
15 Housing Factory D lhi	12 91	4 55	2 00	19 5
16 Heavy Electrical Power Plant			10 00	7 00 0
17 New Mint Alipore (8)	18 11	13 01	12 22	43 2

NOTES—(a) Industrial schemes and projects under the Defence Ministry Radar and Wirless Equipment Project, are not considered here (b) Pro-

(1) Recoveries by sale of ships built at Vizag were of the order of Rs 88 00 1 khs in 1951 5 Rs 2 96 50 lakhs in 1952 53 they are not deducted from the total investments

(2) This includes a loan of Rs 28 0 lakhs for the purcha e of Vizag built sh ps and a subsidy of Rs 1 10 06 lakhs

(3) This includes a loan of Rs 5? 0 lakhs for the purchase of Vizag built sh ps and a subsidy of Rs 80 0 lakhs

(4) Investment upto 1950-51 was of the order of Rs 11 18 0 lakhs and not Rs 10 12 0 as indicated in the Report

(5) Including Rs 57 0 lakhs from WHO and UNICEF

(6) Excluding an investment of Rs 50 0 lakhs in 1950 51

(7) Including 350 000 dollars from WHO and UNICEF

(8) Excluding the Charges in England (Stores) amounting to Rs 11 33 lakhs in 1952 53 Rs 30 21 lakhs in 1953-54

II

PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Rs Lakhs)

Projects	1951 52 Actual	1952 53 Revised	1953 54 Budget	1951—56 Total
I *Central Government*—contd				
18 Silver Refinery Alipore (8)	0 26	8 30	7 94	46 8
19 Nasik Printing Press	6 82	8 20	7 85	1 02 3
20 Manufacture of Stamp Cancelling and Printing Ink	2 00			5 8
21 Photogravure Project	0 50		2 69	4 0
TOTAL	8 99 01	8 01 37	8 38 65	88 89 5
II *State Government*—				
1 Mysore Iron and Steel Works	40 08	80 00(9)	1 00 00	2 83 0
2 U P Government Cement Factory	43 14	73 68	1,25 00	2 30 5
3 U P Precision Instruments Factory	10 13	6 29	7 49	50 2
4 NEPA Mills	50 33	47 00	1 30 00	2 00 0
5 Sirsilk Ltd (10)	65 57	51 43		2 00 0
6 Sirpur Paper Mills (10)	N A	N A	N A	60 0
7 Bihar Government Superphosphate Factory	40 00	23 09	26 15	41 1
8 Other projects (11)	138 4	25 00	32 00	30 0
TOTAL	2 63 09	3 06 49	4 20 64	10 94 8
GRAND TOTAL	11 62 10	11 07 86	12 59 29	99 84 3

Including the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd Machine Tool Prototype Factory and projects Nos 4 5 9 13 17 19 and 21 went into production during 1951 52

(9) Of which investment of Rs 40 0 lakhs has not been finally decided upon

(10) The projects are to be associated with the private enterprise (Birla Brothers) shortly

(11) Including the Travancore Cochin s Ceramic and Porcelain Factory and the Mysore State s projects including Procelain Factory Soap Factory Silk Weaving Factory Implements Factory Electric Factory Electric Meters Project Fruit Canning and Kankanhalli Silk Filature Project

N A—Not available

APPENDIX III

Major Industrial Projects in the Private Sector Expected to be Completed in 1953 54

	Annual Capacity
I *New Projects*—	
1 Ballarpur Paper and Straw board Mills Ltd *	8 000 tons
2 Cement Factory at Sawai Madhopur * Jaipur	165 000 tons
3 Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Asansol Bengal (sheet glass manufacture)	10 500 tons
4 Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co Ltd Nagda	28 000 bales of staple fibre
II *Expansion Schemes*—	
5 First stage expansion of SCOB—IISCO	Additional 120 000 tons of finished steel
6 Expansion of Aluminium Corporation of India	Additional 500 tons of aluminium ingots
7 Expansion of Indian Aluminium Co s smelter at Alwaye and Rolling Mills at B lur	Additional 2 500 tons of aluminium ingots at Alwaye
8 Expansion of Cement Factories at Shahabad and Bhupendra	Additional 300 000 tons
9 Expansion of Shree Digvijay Cement Co Saurashtra	Additional 100 000 tons
10 National Carbon Co of India (expansion of their factory at Calcutta and a new unit at Madras)	25 million dry cells
11 Expansion of Shree Gopal Paper Mills	Additional 9 500 tons of paper
12 Expansion of Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India	Additional ~ 500 tons of caustic soda

*Factory is ready to go into production

2 SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

As pointed out in the Five Year Plan the development of small scale industries has to be based on the exploitation of local re ources near centres of production of primary raw materials and on the establishment of unit ancillary to large-scale undertakings Depending on local conditions the attention of different State Governments was concentrated on examining the possibilitie of developing different industries in their own territories For example the U P Government have taken steps to establish factorie for fruit preservation run on co-operative lines at Lucknow and Ramgarh taking advantage of the large quantities of surplu fruit at these places They have al o finalised a scheme for the manufacture of drugs from the medicinal herbs found in abundance in the forests of the Himalayan districts The Governments of Bombay and Saura htra have made a beginning with the introduction of small scale spinning units of the Garbo and Tokubo types as well as the small scale spinning units evolved by Shri Kale in the heart of the cotton growing areas

2 The process of helping small scale industries already in existence to overcome current difficulties is no le s important than the creation of new lines of activity One industry which has been severely hit in this period is the coir industry of Travancore-Cochin. The decline in foreign demand for coir manufactures creat d distress and unemployment in this industry With a view to stimulating local demand and popularising coir products abroad through improvements in techniques and proces es market research and other suitable measures it is proposed to establish a statutory board for the coir industry

3 This period ha al o brought to the fore front the importance of coordinating the production programmes of large cale mall scale and cottage establishments engaged in the same field of production The absence of such coordination has resulted in the distress of the more vulnerable section of some industries for instance the handloom section of the textile indu try and khandsari in the case of the sugar industry It is expected that the action recently initiated will redress the balance and enable all sectors of these major industries to achieve the target assigned to them in the Five Year Plan The principle measures taken so far are as under

(i) As recommended by the Planning Commission an All India Khadi & Village Industrie Board was constituted on 14th January 1953 which will be responsible for preparing and organi ing programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries including training of personnel the manufacture and supply

equipment the supply of raw materials and marketing and research The Board has met twice since its inception and has set up three sub-committees to work out plans for training research and common production programmes

(ii) An All India Handicrafts Board was constituted on the 5th November 1952 to advise Government generally on the problems relating to handicrafts and in particular to improve and develop production and promote sales in India and abroad The Handicrafts Board has held two meetings and has taken up pottery and mat weaving for immediate development in the first instance The Board also organised an exhibition at Delhi of the be t samples of these two industries

(iii) Provision of finance for the development of handloom and Khadi industries by the imposition of a cess of three pies per yard on all mill cloth excepting that produced for export

(iv) Imposition of a cut in the production of dhoties by textile mills to stimulate the handloom sector

4 Some of the State Governments e g the U P have evolved long term plans for the development of cooperatives in connection with the rehabilitation of the handloom industry The weavers drawn into the field of these cooperatives are e pected to receive as istance in various ways The starting of dye houses the train ing of artisans the supply of yarn dyes and other raw materials to the weavers the grant of subsidies for the purchase of improved appliances which are necessary for improving the quality and design of handloom products the establishment of cooperative spinning mills are examples of the way in which the handloom sector is proposed to be assi ted

5 During 1951 52 and 1952 53 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry gave grants of Rs 6 75 808 and Rs 255 950 re pectively to State Governments for various schemes for the promotion of cottage industries such as the purchase of a wood seasoning plant the establishment of a woollen carding and finishing centre and of a centre for finishing and testing cycle parts In addition grants of Rs 4 56 940 and Rs 11 25 400 were given to non-official organisations mostly for the purchase of machinery The grants to non official organisations included grants totalling Rs 11 00 000 given direct to the All India Spinners As ociation The other grants were mostly given through the State Governments concerned

3 Mineral Resources

The programme of mineral development envisaged in the Plan rovides for—

(i) systematic and detailed investigations and surveys by the Geological Survey of India the Indian Bureau of Mines and the National Laboratories for the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the resources of the more important minerals

(ii) provision of facilities in the shape of technical personnel and equipment for the implementation of the survey, and

(iii) legislation for conservation of metallurgical coal and allied matters

..e Plan contains a provision of Rs 67 0 lakhs for the further expansion of the Geological Survey of India and Rs 39 2 lakhs for the five-year expansion programme of the Bureau of Mines Separate funds are allocated for the Fuel Research Institute the National Metallurgical Laboratory and the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute which have a vital part to play in the development of mineral resources

Progress of development expenditure

2 Out of a provision in the Plan of Rs 5 0 lakhs for 1951 52 and Rs 13 69 lakhs for 1952 53 for the further expansion of the Geological Survey of India only Rs 1 09 lakhs and Rs 4 16 lakhs respectively have been spent in the two years—a short fall in expenditure of Rs 13 44 lakhs (nearly 78 per cent) In the case of the Bureau of Mines the Plan provides Rs 2 29 lakhs for 1951 52 and Rs 6 92 lakhs for 1952 53 while the actual expenditure incurred on expansion has been Rs 0 29 lakhs and R 4 08 lakhs respectively in the two years—a short fall of Rs 4 80 lakhs (nearly 52 per cent) The short fall in expenditure has been largely due to difficulties in recruiting personnel and purchase of equipment The two departments have therefore had to undertake their respective programmes with very much smaller staff and less equipment than are really required for the purpose This is reflected in the failure to achieve some of the targets set for each year and this is particularly noticeable in the case of systematic mapping inspection of mines prospecting and mineral beneficiation where of the investigations undertaken less than ½ third could be completed

South Arcot lignite deposits

5 Preliminary investigations during the last few years having ndicated the existence of large quantities of lignite in the neighbour hood of Neyveli (South Arcot District) the Madras Government have begun experimental quarrying with a view to collect bulk samples and to study the ground water conditions in the area The scheme which is estimated to cost Rs 79 0 lakhs is being subsidised by the Central Government to the extent of Rs 15 00 lakhs in the shape of equipment

Railway collieries

6 A plan has been drawn up for the effective and economic working of the Railway collieries involving opening of new seams and new areas mechanisation and provision of amenities like housing pit head bath creches etc and a provision of Rs 145 lakhs has been made in the Ministry of Railways programme

7 A sum of Rs 84 95 lakhs had been provided for the period 1951—53 but so far only about Rs 11 74 lakhs have been actually spent These figures however give a somewhat exaggerated impression of the failure in performance as against the targets set because

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ANNEXURE I

INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1951—53

The following investigations have been taken up during the period

Mapping

(i) Large scale mapping of the Karanpura coalfields (in progress) and revision of a large-scale maps of Bokaro (in progress) and Raniganj (completed)

(ii) Large scale structural mapping of the manganese ore belt in Madhya Pradesh (in progress)

(iii) Detailed mapping of the mica belt in Bihar and Rajasthan (in progress)

Mineral investigations

(i) Examination of sulphur bearing clays in Kistna district (Madras) (completed)

(ii) Underground exploratory mining of pyrite deposits in Amjor (Bihar) (in progress)

(iii) Preliminary investigations of wolfram in Bankura (West Bengal) pyrites in Taradevi (Simla Hills) and Karwar (Bombay) (completed)

(iv) Exploratory survey of sulphur deposits near Puga (Kashmir) (completed)

(v) Geophysical investigations for copper in Singhbhum (Bihar) and Jubbulpore (Madhya Pradesh) (completed)

(vi) Geophysical investigations for pyrite in Ingaldal (Mysore (completed)

(vii) Assessment of reserves of kyanite in Singhbhum (Bihar) (completed)

Survey

(i) Survey of resources of glass sands (completed)

(ii) Survey of Indian clays (in progress)

(iii) Physical and chemical survey of Indian coals The survey of Bermo seam has been completed and that of No 10 seam in Jharia and the 100 ft seam in Bokaro are nearing completion Three regional coal survey stations have been set up

ANNEXURE I—contd

ineral beneficiation and utilisation

Investigations on

(i) Beneficiation of low grade manganese ore from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (in progress)

(ii) Beneficiation of low grade pyrite lead and zinc and graphite (in progress)

(iii) The properties of mica and the utilisation of scrap and waste mica (in progress)

(iv) Manufacture of sillimanite refractories from Travancore beach sands (in progress)

(v) Production of super basic refractories from magnesite talc rock (in progress)

(vi) Preparation of beryllia from beryl and electrolytic manganese from low grade manganese ore The work is in progress and a method has been standardised

(vii) The washability of Indian coal About 300 samples have been tested and investigations have been carried on a laboratory and semipilot plant scale

(viii) Low and high temperature carbonisation blending of non coking and semi coking coal with coking coal and Fischer Tropsch Synthesis (in progress)

jan Locomotive Factory is now practically complete Up to the end of March 1953 58 locomotives had been built which is rather more than envisaged in the scheduled programme and the percentage of components produced at the factory had risen to 70 per cent. It is expected that output will be maintained according to plan for the rest of the Plan period The Perambur Coach Building Factory on which an expenditure of Rs 78 lakhs has already been incurred is due to be completed in 1955 The work is going forward smoothly

12 There has also been an improvement in the efficiency of the railway loco sheds and workshops This has contributed to the achievement of higher servicing efficiency by these installations which it is hoped will improve rolling stock availability still further during the remaining years of the Plan

13 Finally it can be stated that the demand for improved amenities for passengers for which provision has been made in the Plan is being progressively met The opening of waiting halls the improvement of booking facilities the expansion in the number of stations and advance booking and reservation facilities for third class passengers and the provision of sheds and water taps on platforms are some of the steps which have been taken in this direction In order to relieve the overcrowding which has been a matter of complaint for a long time more than 109 new trains have been introduced and 108 train runs have been extended during the year 1952 53 alone

PORTS

14 Provision had been contemplated in the Plan for the development of the major ports from their own resources and from funds to be made available by the Central Government. None of t r ports have so far drawn upon the central assistance but s envisaged in the Plan has been taken in hand financed ports own funds details of which are given below Exc case of Bombay the expenditure so far incurred is low with the total planned expenditure

15 *Bombay*—During the period under revie authorities have spent Rs 126 02 lakhs on the r ait sheds and ware houses The modernisati Victoria docks has also been undertaken as well of the Alexandra docks The expenditure in items amounted to Rs 60 40 lakhs and 26 lakhs of Rs 5 73 lakhs was also spent on the housing

16 *Calcutta*—The Calcutta port authorities diture of Rs 44 52 lakhs on the purchase of wago Rs six lakhs on the purchase of tugs and river Rs 27 35 lakhs on housing and social services

17 *Madras*—Two major projects the extension of the sand een and the wet dock scheme were taken in hand and expenditure Rs 7 18 lakhs and Rs 19 62 lakhs respectively has been incurred them

18 *Cochin*—The Cochin port authorities spent Rs 5 56 lakhs the construction of transit sheds and ware houses and Rs 2 81 khs on the construction of coal berths

In regard to the development of Kandla as a major port for hich a provision of over Rs 12 crores has been made in the Plan uch of the preparatory work is now complete and target dates ve been fixed for the various stages of construction The expendi re during the past two years has been about Rs 2 9 crores Work also in progress on the development of five minor ports in Cutch

LIGHT HOUSES

19 During the period under review the construction of 14 light ouses was taken in hand One of these is now practically complete d work on five more is in progress The Plan provided for the rchase of a light house tender Orders have been placed for this as ell as for three motor boats

It had been recommended in the Plan that to raise a part of e funds required for the development of light houses light dues ight be increased A bill for this has been introduced in Parliament

SHIPPING

20 During the two years under review shippin cquired 31 ships with a gross tonnage of 107 000 G R T hips built at the Vizagapatam Shipbuilding Yard I hips with a tonnage of 29 000 G R T which were sol ame period and one ship which was lost (1 000 G R dditions were of the order of 77 000 G R T These ac ll gone to the coastal trade The Plan aims at rai onnage in the coastal and overseas trade from 3 62 150 nd of 1950 to about 600 000 tons G R T by 1955-56

21 The implementation of the coastal reservation ceeding steadily The share of Indian ships in the increased from about 80 per cent in 1950 51 to 94 per and to almost 100 per cent in 1952 53

22 It was envisaged in the Plan that by 1955-5 overseas tonnage would amount in all to 110 000 G two years under review no additions have been has not been taken by the shipping companies of

ments offer of loans at the concessional rate of interest of 2½ per cent for the acquisition of additional tonnage for overseas trade This is partly accounted for by the sharp fluctuations in the prices of ships and freight rates during the period The Eastern Shipping Corporation have placed orders on the Hindustan shipyard for two ships of 8 000 G R T and on a German shipyard for one ship of nearly 10 000 G R T The Corporation is also trying to procure secondhand ships from abroad

ROADS

National highways

23 A sum of Rs 27 crores was set apart in the Central Governments plan for national highways of which Rs 8 15 crores were provided in the budgets for the years 1951 52 and 1952-53 About Rs 7 4 crores of this budget provision was expended

24 As regards actual physical targets the construction of 925 miles of new roads was planned to be undertaken during the period of the Plan of which 640 miles were scheduled to be completed At the end of the first two years 240 miles of this new construction had been completed and work was in progress on 450 miles Similarly 3000 miles of existing roads were to be taken in hand for improvement during the five years of which 2500 miles were scheduled to be completed By the end of the first two years improvement of 1 050 miles had been completed and work was in progress on improvements over a further 1500 miles

25 As regards bridges, 68 large new bridges were planned to be taken in hand during the five year period 40 of which were to be completed So far 17 bridges have been completed and work on 20 bridges is in progress

26 A further sum of rupees *four* crores was provided in the Plan for the development of certain selected roads other than national highways for which the Centre had accepted financial liability Amongst these are the border road to connect Tripura and Assam the Pathankot Jammu Road portions of the west coast road in Madras and Bombay States and some roads in Sikkim The progress here has not been so good in the border areas due mainly to the difficulty of obtaining labour By the end of 1952 about Rs 116 87 lakhs had been expended on these roads One hundred and forty miles of new construction had been completed and work was in progress on 190 miles and on two major bridges

State highways and other roads

27 With regard to State highways District roads and village roads which are the primary responsibility of the State Governments

the progress achieved in physical terms cannot be accurately stated as the figures supplied by States are not on a comparable basis and it is not possible in all cases to distinguish between new construction and improvements and between work fully completed and work still in progress The information so far available indicates that new construction and improvements (including village roads) were of the order of about 3 300 miles in 1951 52 and about 3 900 miles in 1952 53 These figures however include some work which had been in progress before the beginning of the period of the Plan and has now been completed as well as some roads on which work has not yet been finally completed but has progressed sufficiently for the road to be opened to traffic In certain cases too mileage has been includ ed in proportion to the work done though the particular road is not ready for use at all Thus these figures have to be viewed with caution when considered as a quantitative indication of achievement

28 In financial terms as against a total planned expenditure for five years of Rs 5 059 2 lakhs by Part A States the actual expenditure (budget figures) has been Rs 940 6 lakhs and Rs 1 346 8 lakhs in 1951 52 and 1952 53 respectively In the case of Part B States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) against a planned expenditure of Rs 1 582 8 lakhs the actuals have only been of the order of Rs 149 6 lakhs and Rs 245 4 lakhs for the last two years Similarly in the case of Part C States the actuals are only Rs 38 6 lakhs and Rs 80 3 lakhs as against a planned expenditure of Rs 627 4 lakhs for the five years These figures indicate that the Part B and C States are at present somewhat lagging behind schedule

Posts and Telegraphs

29 During the past two years there has been a rapid expansion in post offices as part of the normal development programme of the Posts and Telegraphs Department The number of telegraph offices has increased from 3 600 to 4 000 The number of telephones in the country increased from about 168 000 at the beginning of the period of the Plan to about 200 000 by December 1952—an increase of about 20 per cent During the same period 64 new telephone exchanges were opened and 105 exchanges were rehabilitated

Overseas Communication Service

30 The Five Year Plan had provided for the opening of a wireless tele communication station at Calcutta and for expanding the existing stations at Delhi Bombay Kirkee Dhond and Madras It was decided to give the highest priority to the starting of the Calcutta Station and to the expansion of Delhi Station There were procedural delays in connection with the acquisition of land in Calcutta but the land has now been acquired and temporary buildings

construction The installation of equipment is however behind schedule owing to the difficulty in obtaining it

31 The Delhi expansion scheme has been progressing according to plan but it has been found that the transmitter station has to be shifted to a new site Steps are being taken to acquire the necessary site Extensions to the Kirkee station are also in progress and during the period under review a second direct telegraph circuit has been opened

CIVIL AVIATION

32 The plans for the development of civil aviation have two aspects —the provision of increased aerodrome and auxiliary facilities to meet increased requirements and the reorganisation and development of air services themselves In regard to the former though delays have occurred in the acquisition of land and the procurement of technical equipment fair progress has been made during 1951 52 and 1952 53 In the Plan provision had been made for the construction of new aerodromes and for improving existing ones as well as for completing works which were already in hand Almost all of the latter have been completed during the last two years These include four landing strips each in Tripura State and Assam and a new aerodrome at Mangalore The new work begun during the last two years includes the construction of administrative and technical buildings at a very large number of aerodromes the improvement of runways and taxi tracks and the construction of a completely new runway at Dum Dum The sums provided for these works in the past two years have been fully utilised and the progress is well up to schedule

33 It was expected that under the Five Year Plan work would begin on the setting up of 64 aeronautical communication stations in different parts of India to meet the increased demand for radio aids and navigational facilities There have been delays however in the arrival of equipment and the planned financial provision for the two years has not been fully utilised Because of this delay it became necessary to set up aircraft radio equipment of low power type in certain areas where the need was extremely urgent which will be replaced as the proper equipment becomes available There has been delay also in the purchase of operational and night landing equipment of aerodromes for which provision had been made

34 As regards the reorganisation and development of air services themselves the way has been cleared by the introduction in Parliament (and subsequent passage) of the Airways Corporations Bill which provides for the setting up of two corporations for running all air services both internal and international

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

1 Health

Out of the total health plan of about Rs 100 crores the States account for about Rs 82 crores and the Centre for about Rs 18 crores. The Central Government s programme consists of a number of selected schemes designed to support the programmes drawn up by the States Among these may be mentioned the establishment of the All India Medical Institute the National Malaria Control Programme Family Planning schemes carried out in conjunction with international organisations upgrading of existing departments in medical colleges and in hospitals training of medical and health personnel and research programmes including thoise relating to systems of medicine other than modern medicine

2 Health programmes in the States are commonly divided into two groups namely Medical and Public Health the former being concerned with the provision of medical aid and the latter with preventive measures In several States in recent years there has been a steady expansion of facilities for medical relief and medical education Consequently the Plan provided for only a small amount of expansion of these facilities except in States such as Assam Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in several of the newly merged territories In respect of public health programmes however the Plan envisaged a larger measure of expansion the average development expenditure rising from Rs 3 6 crores before the Plan to more than twice this amount by the end of the Plan period

Central Schemes

3 Some of the important schemes in the Central Government s health programme have not yet made an effective beginning and almost the entire expenditure on them will be concentrated during *the remaining three years of* the Plan This is due to some extent to the fact that in the final version of the Plan the Centre s health programme was substantially increased Reference may be made here briefly to the progress of a few of the Central Government s schemes —

(i) *The All India Medical Institute*—The implementation of this scheme has been delayed considerably because of preliminary difficulties which arose over the location of the Institute It had intended in the beginning that the Institute should be

in the vicinity of the Irwin Hospital where the foundation stone was actually laid in April 1952. Subsequent discussions between the Central Government and the Government of Delhi State led to the decision to build the Institute in the neighbourhood of the Safdarjang Hospital which the State Government has now agreed to transfer to the Central Government

(ii) *Upgrading of medical colleges*—This scheme is a continuation of a programme which has been in progress since 1949 Among the departments wh ch have been upgraded may be mentioned the Physiology department at the Medical College Patna the Cancer Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay the Industrial Hygiene department of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Pupblic Health, Calcutta the V D department in the Government General Hospital Madras, the Anatomy department in the Medical College Madras the Obstetrics and Gynaecology departments at the Government Hospital for Women and Children Madras

(iii) *National malaria control programme*—This scheme has been given a high priority in the Five Year Plan In the plans of the State Governments a total provision of Rs 7 27 crores had been made for anti malaria measures a field in which Bombay Madras Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had already taken the lead The Central Government s programme has now made an additional provision to the extent of Rs 10 crores As a national programme the scheme would begin functioning in 1953-54 although thanks to the larger quantities of DDT becoming available under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Agreement there has already been a stepping up of the current programme Hitherto out of a population of 200 million exposed to malaria schemes in operation covered about 30 m llion It is proposed to establish 90 anti malaria units during 1953-54 each unit serving a population of about 1 million The anti malaria measures are conceived as a programme carried out by the States with the assistance and leadership of the Central Government For this purpose the Malaria Institute of India is now being strengthened

(iv) *Anti tuberculosis schemes*—Thanks to the assistance of W H O and U.N I C E.F considerable progress has been made during he past four years in the extension of B C G vaccination Up to the end of 1952 B C G vaccination on a mass scale had been carried out in nine States The programme will be further expanded during 1953 The B C.G vaccine laboratory at Guindy which was establish ed in 1948 and is being expanded under the Plan now supplies vaccine and tuberculin to the States as well as to neighbouring countries During 1951-52 three training and demonstration centres for anti tuberculosis work were established with the assistance of W H O

and U N I C E F The Vallabhbhai Chest Institute at Delhi is also being expanded Finally a number of States for instance Bombay Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have in hand schemes for establishing sanatoria and clinics for tuberculosis patients

(v) *Maternity and child health*—In co-operation with U.N I C.E.F the Central Government is establishing a department of maternity and child health at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta which will serve as a national training centre in this important field. In addition to training schemes several States have also initiated material and child welfare programmes Already Madras has 514 maternity and child welfare centres Uttar Pradesh 239 and Bombay 236

(vi) *Family planning*—The Central Government has at present, three experimental centres for pilot studies in family planning methods A family planning section has been established in the Ministry of Health The Ministry of Health has now constituted a Population Research and Programmes Committee so as to carry out the proposals made in the Five Year Plan This Committee is expected to submit its concrete proposals in the near future In view of the vital importance of family planning and the pioneering work which has already been done it is of the highest importance that the Central Government should provide effective and vigorous leadership in this field and should guide the States as well as voluntary organisations on the basis of a definite and carefully co-ordinated programme of work

HEALTH PROGRAMMES IN THE STATES

4 The following statement indicates the trends in respect of development expenditure under medical and public health programmes in the States —

Progress of Development Expenditure

(Rupees in l khs)

Med cal	1950 51 Actual	1951 52 Actuals	1952 53 Revised	1953 54 Budget	Five Y ars Tot l
Administration	3 4	3 5	3 5	5 5	2 2
Education and training	91 7	270 4	167 3	217 7	1345 8
H spitals and dispensaries	241 6	378 7	436 7	525 0	2472 4
Other schemes	18 2	37 5	42 4	55 2	434 3
Public He lth					
Administration	15 0	30 4	21 3	22 0	24 5
Educat on and training	1 4	1 2	3 7	3 8	41 8
Water supply and drai age	264 2	354 9	407 5	412 2	2407 9
[illegible]	47 2	61 7	81 6	125 0	[illegible]

During the two or three years that preceded the Plan a number of new medical colleges were taken in hand Expenditure on these schemes has now fallen from Rs 2 9 crores in 1950-51 to Rs 1 7 crores in 1952 53 While there are a few new schemes for the promotion of medical education the bulk of the increase in expenditure relates to provision of hospital and dispensary facilities In public health programmes attention is being concentrated mainly on the one hand on water supply and drainage and on the other upon anti malaria programmes in respect of which as has been indicated earlier the Central Government has now accepted a measure of initiative

5 Sufficient attention has not been given in the past to the training of ancillary medical and public health personnel such as nurses midwives health visitors and sanitary staff The existing facilities have to be expanded considerably in view of the programmes now accepted for national extension and community projects This is one of the major tasks to be undertaken during 1953 54 Broadly speaking taking the States as a whole medical and public health programmes are lagging behind the relatively modest levels postulated in the Plan During the remaining three years the States as well as the Centre have to ensure that this lag is made up

2 Education

Progress of expenditure

The total proposed expenditure for the educational development in the Plan is Rs 151 7 crores for the five year period The progress of expenditure as against the Plan provision was as follows —

(Rs in lakhs)

	Expend ture n the Plan			Progress of Expend ture			
	1951 52	1952 53	1951 56	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)
States	1903 0	2 93 8	11637 7	1828 5	1892 7	2052 3	2386 1
Central Government	219 9	1054 9	3501 ~	124 6	198 8	359 1	516 4
Total	212~ 9	3348 7	15139 4	1953 1	2091 5	2 411 4	2902 5

Compared to the development expenditure in 1950-51 the increase in the expenditure under the Plan was three per cent in 1951 52 24 per cent in 1952 53 and would 48 per cent in 1953-54

2 The progress of development expenditure by the Central Government under different heads has been as follows —

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-Head	Total for 1951 56	Progress of Expend ture 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Re sed)	1953 54 (Budg t)
Pre Un vers ty Education	20 00 0	N l	63 5	2 00 0 (Pre University Education and Labour Service by students together)
Labour Service by students	1 00 0	N l	N l	
University Educat on (Human t es)	1 0 0	N l	34	5 0
Techn cal and Vocat onl Education	12 81 7	1 98 8	61 3	91 4
TOTAL	35 01	1 98 8	3 59 0	5 16 4

3 The same progress in the States sector has been as follows —

Sub head	Total for 1951 56	Progres of D velopm nt Expend ture 1950-51 (Actuals)	1951 5 (Actuals)	195 53 (R v sed)	1953 54 (Budget)
Admin strat on	103 8	9 0	7 7	9 1	1 8
Pr mary Education	7 240 6	1 81 4	1 44 9	1 393 3	1 585
Bas c Educat on	128 7		18 1	18 6	31 1
Secondary Education	835 3	89 1	73 6	100 7	151
Un vers ty Education	1 024 5	1 0 6	167 8	196 5	4 1
Technical and Vocat onal Edn	1 016 3	170 5	159 5	176 9	-0 5
Soc al Education	608 0	74 3	71 0	84 2	84 0
Other Schemes	680 5	83 6	65 9	73 0	84 0

Primary schools (including Basic)

4 Reliable data is not yet available to measure the progress of the Plan in different sectors in terms of physical targets and it is only possible to indicate the types of programmes that are in progress In the case of ordinary primary education new schools have been opened teachers trained school buildings put up and repaired pay scales of teachers raised in a number of States—especially in Bombay Bihar Madhya Pradesh and Orissa— compulsion introduced in certain areas and crafts introduced in primary schools a first step towards their final conversion into basic schools.

regards basic education new schools are being opened and ordinary primary schools are being converted into basic schools Due to the dearth of trained teachers however the progress has been rather slow Steps are being taken to make up this deficiency

5 In the community project areas as well as in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes the necessity of opening schools only of the basic type has been emphasised by the Central Government The Ministry of Education are considering how best to develop the productive capacity of basic education without sacrificing educational interests and are considering steps to implement the recommendations of the committee appointed for the purpose Through their scheme of intensive educational development projects they are trying to work out techniques for basic education produce literature train teachers and see how a group of basic institutions situated near each other would react on the total life of the community Rs 33 3 lakhs (revised estimates) have been spent on this scheme during 1952-53 The report on the work done is however not yet available

Secondary education

6 In the case of secondary education besides the usual programmes of opening new secondary schools and improving existing ones—in the matter of buildings equipment staff etc—there are programmes of opening secondary schools for girls and of diversifying secondary courses as well as giving a vocational bias to secondary education When the Secondary Education Commission which was appointed last year to examine the whole field of secondary education reports schemes will be drawn up to implement its recommendations

University education

7 In the field of university education the Central Government have decided to set up a University Grants Commission It is hoped that when it is set up it will be able to assist the development of university education throughout the country in a co-ordinated manner The Central Government made a provision of Rs 34 2 lakhs in 1952-53 to assist the teaching of humanities in universities Rs 25 0 lakhs have been provided for the same purpose in the budget of 1953-54 In the States sector progress has been made in regard to a number of important schemes provided in the Plan These include the expansion of existing universities the starting of post graduate courses the development of oriental education at the under graduate and post graduate levels the provision of facilities for research and the provision of scholarships to meritorious but poor students As regards the establishment of rural universities a sub-committee

he Central Advisory Board of Education which was set up the purpose met recently and its report will be shortly consid by the Board Assistance given in the development of higher ntific and technical education in universities is dealt with below

3 In the field of technical and vocational education progress has n made in increasing facilities for post graduate and research k in which we are deficient The most important schemes is connection and the progress made therein during 1951—53 are ntioned below —

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Executing Authority	Total for five years	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur*	Central Government	464 7	74 7	101 0	12 2
Development scheme of the Indian Institute of Sciences Bangalore	Central Government	88 7	33 8	6 9	1 0
Research training scholarship scheme	Central Government	45 0	1	8 0	8 0
Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research †	Central Government	482 0	22 8	71 0	94 0
	TOTAL	1080 4	133 4	206 9	35 2

s will be seen all these schemes are conducted by the Central overnment which has a special responsibility in regard to higher ducation As regards the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagur it is intended to develop it as a premier institution for post-raduate and research work It was however realised that good post-raduate work could only be built up on the basis of under graduate ork of a high standard The Institute therefore also provides for ndergraduates courses The scheme was started in 1947 48 and up o 1950-51 Rs 55 lakhs had been spent The scheme made good rogress during 1951—53 Of the target of 1 320 under graduates it is stimated that in 1953 54 it will be possible to admit 803 under raduates besides 40 post graduates 20 research scholars and 43 tudents in specialised courses The progress has however not

*As explained later on this includes some under graduate work also

†Though originally intended only for helping post graduate and research h scope of this scheme has been widened to include various other chnical education at all level

15 At the supervisory level active steps are under consideration for establishing standards of training by the introduction of the National Certificate Courses Besides there are some important schemes like the development of the Tirhut School of Engineering (Bihar) expansion of Shri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute Bangalore the Occupational Institute Hasan (Mysore) and the opening of polytechnics in Travancore Cochin which would increase available facilities at this level

16 Some of the institutions named above *e g* the Occupational Institute Bangalore also turn out craftsmen Apart from these there are industrial schools trade schools etc that impart vocational education at lower levels

17 In three States—Bombay Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal—special attention has been given to the opening of technical high schools in an attempt to give a vocational bias to secondary education

18 Another important direction in which progress has been registered is in the matter of conditioning of technical graduates and diploma holders so that they can fit into industry The object of the Practical Training Stipends Scheme of the Government of India is to enable the students to undergo broad based practical training in approved industrial concerns and in Government and Government sponsored technical departments etc and thus to acquire the necessary practical training experience for gainful employment The scheme was started in 1949 50 Its total cost during the Plan period is Rs 46 6 lakhs out of which Rs 5 3 lakhs were spent during 1951 52 and Rs 7 5* lakhs during 1952 53 Rs lakhs have been provided for this purpose for 1953 54 As a result the number of senior stipendiaries increased from 360 in 1950-51 to 410 in 1952 53 The number of junior stipendiaries however fell from 200 in 1950-51 to 170 in 1952 53 By the end of 1955-56 it is estimated that there will be approximately 500 senior† and 350 junior‡ stipends

19 During 1952 53 a scheme of 16 scholarships was started which the cost of the stipends is shared by the firms concerned and the Government on a fifty fifty basis Closer co-operation between Government and industry is essential and the Eastern and Western Regional Committee which were set up during this period are working towards this end Steps are being taken to set up the staff of the Eastern and Western Regional offices on a permanent footing

*Figures are provisional †For degree holders ‡For diploma holders

Steps have also been taken to recruit personnel for the regional offices in the South and the North and it is hoped that these offices will be established very soon

20 Another attempt to secure the help of industry in the matter of technical education has been the setting up by the All India Council for Technical Education of a committee of industrialists educationists and others to prepare special projects in the field of technical education to be carried out in co operation with industry These projects will include the provision of adequate facilities for part time courses at various industrial centres and the organisation of refresher courses especially in areas where there is concentra tion of industries and other technical activities

Social education

21 Much work in this field has been done in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay The Madhya Pradesh Government recently appointed a committee to enquire into the functioning of social education in the State and how far its results were commensurate with the amount of money spent

22 In the intensive educational projects referred to earlier a programme of social education in accordance with the recommenda tions of the Planning Commission is being worked out Similarly in the community project areas social education is integrated with other activities of reconstruction and workers are also given practical and comprehensive training The Ministry of Education have addressed the State Governments suggesting that teachers training colleges might take up research work in social education

Other schemes

23 Rupees twenty lakhs have been provided for youth camps and labour service for students in the budget for 1953-54 and a detailed scheme is being worked out for the purpose As regards physical education steps are being taken to introduce suitable courses in schools and colleges *The question of up grading the existing* Central Institute of Physical Education in Bombay is under consideration Grants are given to promote research in physical education Besides these there are other schemes in operation h as those for improving administration direction and ispection f the development of regional languages and Hindi for the Cadet Corps and for training abroad

3 LABOUR

During the first two years of the operation of the Plan attempts were made to promote peaceful settlement of disputes to improve the condition of labour and to increase its efficiency Out of Rs 691 56 lakhs allotted for labour and labour welfare during the Plan period about Rs 197 2 lakhs were expected to be spent in the first two years both by the Centre and States The main legislative measures enacted during the period were the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 the Mines Act 1952 and the Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 Of these the two latter Acts have already been brought into force The Labour Advisory Committees in the States and the Tripartite Bodies at the Centre—Indian Labour Conference Joint Consultative Board Standing Labour Committee and the various industrial committees—were made use of for discussion and solution of the various labour problems The main emphasis was on the settlement of disputes through conciliation and adjudication rather than through strikes and lockouts On the whole the period showed an improvement in capital labour relations as well as in the economic conditions of worker This is reflected in the reduced number of man days lost in 1951 and 1952 increase in production in a large number of industries and improvement in the annual earnings of industrial workers in 1951 in most of the States In the following paragraphs a brief account of the progress of implementation of the recommendations on labour and of the various schemes is given.

Industrial relations

2 The pattern of future labour legislation which should govern industrial relations between employers and employees was the subject of discussion at the 12th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in October 1952 and at the 10th session of the Labour Ministers Conference held in February 1953 A Bill embodying the conclusions reached is expected to be introduced in the House of the People this year

Wages and social security

3 A measure of standardisation of wages in the textile industry has already been effected as a result of awards of industrial tribunals Standardisation of wages to some extent is under way in the engineering industry Further progress in this direction is expected with the determination of work loads by the I L O team of experts on productivity in selected plants in textile and engineering industries

4 Minimum wages in nearly all scheduled industrial employments covered by the Minimum Wages Act 1948 have been fixed in Part A and C State and employment falling under the Central Government In regard to agriculture minimum wages have been fixed by some of the State Governments although the progress has been rather slow

5 Plans for further implementation of the Employees State Insurance Act are under consideration With regard to the Provident Fund Act contributions to the Fund began with effect from November 1952

Working conditions

6 *Factories*—The necessity of strengthening factory inspectorates as recommended in the Plan has been brought to the notice of the State Governments Some States have already initiated action As regards the appointment of full time medical inspectors the Governments of Bihar and Bombay have appointed such medical inspectors The Governments of West Bengal Mysore and Pepsu have agreed to appoint medical inspectors The promotion of tripartite agreements on the standard of compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act has been receiving the attention of Government and it is proposed to make a start with the cement industry An expert unit on industrial hygiene obtained under the Point Four Programme has rendered valuable assistance in conducting surveys on health hazards in selected industries

7 *Plantations*—With the sum of Rs 4 lakhs made available by the Central Tea Board some of the State Governments have now prepared schemes providing *inter alia* for training of workers in subsidiary occupations to enable them to supplement their family income The services of an I L O expert have also been obtained for the promotion of vocational training schemes for plantation workers With regard to housing the planters have been requested to submit half yearly progress reports about the provision of houses for workers Satisfactory progress in this direction has been reported by some estates The Central Government is also assisting the planters in the procurement of building materials by making suitable allocations of pipes iron and steel cement etc

Employment and Training

8 The possibility of extending the schemes of decasualisation of dock workers and of textile workers to other centres has been under consideration It is proposed to organise at the ports of Calcutta and Madras schemes for the regularisation of employment of dock labour on the same lines as in Bombay

9 A scheme is being drawn up for a pilot study to survey the man power requirements and employment opportunities in places where major development schemes are likely to be undertaken

Productivity

10 A beginning in productivity studies was made with the help of a team of I L O experts For this purpose five textile factories in Bombay State and five engineering units in the Calcutta region were selected with the object of demonstrating how productivity and earnings of workers in these industries could be raised by the application of modern techniques of work study and plant organisation and in addition where appropriate by the introduction of suitable systems of payment by results The first phase of this study has been completed The Labour Bureau Simla has also started preliminary work on compiling labour productivity indices The Government of India have requested the I L O for two experts for one year for the development of a national training within industry programme

Schemes of development

11 *Central* —Of the five schemes costing Rs 397 3 lakhs during the period of the Plan three schemes (*viz* Technical and Vocational Training Scheme Provision of Tools and Machinery for the training schemes and Central Training Institute for Instructors) were already in operation and the total expenditure expected to be incurred on the schemes till the end of 1952 53 is Rs 125 74 lakhs The scheme for retraining of retrenched workers for alternative employment which has not so far been started depends upon the introduction of schemes of rationalisation The construction of buildings for training schemes which forms one of the five schemes has also not started All the training schemes of the Ministry of Labour are at present being examined by a special committee The future course of development of these schemes will depend to some extent upon the findings of this committee

12 *States*—The State Schemes include the strengthening of conciliation machinery and inspection services starting of labour welfare centres pre and post employment training adult education etc Of the eleven States having schemes of this kind seven States had made a beginning The total cost of these schemes during the Plan period is Rs 294 6 lakhs During the first two years the expenditure [illegible] incurred by the seven States is Rs 71 48 lakhs Altho[illegible] the schemes are to come into operation from the [illegible] of the Plan in some others the schemes could not so far be undertaken for want of fund

4 Housing

A new programme for assisting industrial housing on the lines recommended in the Five Year Plan was adopted by the Central Government in 1952 Under this scheme loans to the extent of Rs 5 14 crores for the construction of 18 395 tenements have been sanctioned in favour of the States of Uttar Pradesh Bombay Hyderabad Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra These tenements are to be constructed by the end of June 1953 Some assistance has also been made available to industrial employers and industrial workers co-operatives

5 Welfare of Backward Classes

The Central Government has a special responsibility for promoting the welfare and development of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution the Centre provided grants in aid to States to the extent of Rs 1 25 crores in 1951 52 and Rs 1 8 crores in 1952 53 In 1953 54 these grants will amount to Rs 2 65 crores In the final version of the Five Year Plan additional provision amounting to Rs 3 crores was made for grants for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas thus raising the total funds available for this purpose to about Rs 12 crores A sum of Rs four crores was also allocated for welfare schemes for scheduled castes and other backward classes

2 Development schemes for backward classes are to be viewed as a provision compulsory to the general development programme of a State which in its different aspect is expected to contribute to the maximum extent possible to the progress of the less advanced sections of the population Such welfare programmes will bear fruit in the measure in which under the general development plan of a State local resources are developed and new appointment opportunities created In the administration of these schemes it is important therefore to ensure that they are fully co ordinated with other schemes in different fields of development and are worked out so as to provide the emphasis required on account of the special problems which confront backward section of the population

3 Central grants for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas are made for specific schemes which are approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministries concerned The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes maintains a general supervision over the working of these schemes The Home Ministry s organisation needs to be strengthened especially since additional responsibilities for welfare programmes for scheduled castes and other backward classes have now been entı

to it It is essential that the Ministry should be able to keep in touch with the actual administration of schemes funds for which are so largely derived from the Centre The implementation of various programmes for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas is at present handicapped by the lack of personnel with the necessary training and aptitude for work among scheduled tribes and also by lack of voluntary social workers Both these problems should receive special attention from the Central Government Without the solid foundation of good administration and competent technical assistance there can be no assurance that the progress of scheduled tribes is at all commensurate with the expenditure incurred upon them or that the necessary techniques and methods for their development are being successfully worked out

4 In addition to amounts provided under the Central Government's Plan State Plans provided about Rs 22 crores for the welfare of backward classes They include both scheduled tribes and scheduled castes as well as other backward classes and details of schemes intended to benefit different groups have not been easy to obtain It is satisfactory to observe that against a total expenditure of Rs 2 6 crores in 1950 51 development expenditure under this head in the States stood at Rs 3 4 crores in 1952-53 while the budgets for 1953 54 have a total provision of Rs 5 2 crores The distribution of development expenditure under the Plan and during the first two years is shown in the statement below —

Development Expenditure in the States

Item	1950 51	19 5	1952 53	1953 54	Five Years Total
Administration	8 3	11 3	1 8	13 3	64 3
Agriculture and rural development	10	3 4	25 2	28 3	188 0
Roads and communications	0 7	1 4	3	68 4	216 0
Education	66 3	66 3	101 0	103 4	533 7
Medical	0	0 1	1 7	12 6	21 1
Public Health	1 8	5 8	7	14 3	48 6
Welfare activities	2 7	16 9	16 4	22 5	61 1
Other Schemes	169 5	210 5	246 4	253 6	1053 7

5 It will be observed that provision of assistance for education and development of roads and communications are being given the major emphasis Among education schemes those for vocational

training are given higher priority Concessions include free studentships stipends and reservation of seats in various institutions Among welfare activities provision of drinking water supply may be specially mentioned Cottage industries and handicrafts for which valuable local traditions and experience often exist need greater attention than they receive at present

Development programmes in the North East Frontier Agency

6 The North East Frontier Agency comprises an area of 40 000 sq miles and a population of 800 000 spread over the four frontier tracts of Balipara Sadia Tirapa and Naga hills Although in the post war period a few development schemes were taken up in this area development programmes of any magnitude commenced with the formulation in 1951 of a three crore Five Year Plan for the North East Frontier Agency as part of the National Plan Since then there has been a steady increase in development activity as may be seen from the fact that development expenditure rose from Rs eight lakhs in 1950 51 to Rs 22 lakhs in 1951 52 and Rs 36 lakhs in 1952 53 the budgeted expenditure for 1953 54 being Rs 73 lakhs

7 Development in this region depends mainly upon two factors communications and personnel As a result of work during the past year 51 miles of jeep roads 30 miles of bridle paths and 10 miles of porter tracks are expected to be completed Against an outlay of Rs 105 lakhs provided for roads a total expenditure of Rs 41 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years

8 A sustained effort is being made to secure the necessary personnel administrative and technical for carrying out development programmes The Agricultural Department has been strengthened for instance by the addition of seven district agricultural officers 25 agricultural inspectors 31 assistant agricultural inspectors and 85 agricultural demonstrators Similarly the Medical Department has now secured 28 Assistant surgeons and other ancillary staff With a view to obtaining an increasing proportion of personnel from the districts included in the agency educational facilities are being rapidly increased and promising young men are beig assisted through stipends and scholarships in obtaining specialised training in different fields Among the notable developments which have recently occurred may be mentioned the opening of four middle schools four cottage industries training centres a teachers training institute and the provision of opportunities for training in the field of public health agriculture and forest development in institutions situated outside the tribal areas

6 REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

The chapter on rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Five Year Plan reviewed the progress of rehabilitation upto March 1952 It was brought out that upto 31st March 1952 Government had incurred a total expenditure of Rs 90 5 crores on the rehabilitation—as distinguished from relief—of the displaced persons As against the Plan provision of Rs 85 0 crores for rehabilitation for the period 1951 54 of which Rs 29 2 crores were proposed to be spent in 1951 52 Rs 27 8 crores in 1952 53 and Rs 28 0 in 1953 54 the actual distribution of expenditure on rehabilitation in 1951 52 (actual) 1952 53 (revised budget) and 1953 54 (budget) for different items and shown separately for displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan is given on the following page

Expenditure on Rehabilitation 1951—54

(Rs crores)

	1951 52				1952 53				19 3 54			
		actu l				actual				actual		
	accord ng to Plan	total	on W Pak d ps	on E Pak d ps	accord ng to Plan	total	on W Pak d ps	on E Pak, d ps	acco d ng to Plan	total	on W Pak. d ps	on L Pak d ps
R r l esettlement	3 88	3 88	1 01	2 87	4 04	4 04	0 80	3 24	2 80	2 79	0 5	2 54
Urban hous ng	16 11	16 11	11 71	4 40	14 34	14 34	1 1	2 2	12 00	10 28	7 30	2 98
U b n lo ns other than R F A.	2 42	2 42	0 79	1 63	3 37	3 37	0 50	2 87	3 50	3 50	0 50	3 00
Urban l a s by R.F A	1 88	1 88	1 31	0 57	2 05	2 05			3 00	2 50		
Techn cal tr n ng ed catı n and o her sch mes	4 88	4 88	2 06	2 82	4 01	4 01	2 57	1 44	6 70	3 18	1 47	1 71
TOTAL	2 17	9 17	16 88	12 29	7 81	7 81	1 39†	9 77†	28 00	2 25	0 52†	10 23†

*Separate figures not available †Excuding R F A loans

2 It was envisaged that if an expenditure of Rs 12 crore was made on housing in 1953 54 only four crores would have to be spent in 1954 55 to complete the work of construction of houses for displaced persons from West Pakistan But as the Ministry of Rehabilitation had to reduce its allotment for housing in its budget for 1953-54 to Rs 10 28 crores from Rs 12 0 crore as originally planned it is likely that the requirement for 1954 55 may have to be correspondingly increased

3 According to the estimates of the Ministry of Rehabilitation a vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan has been resettled Substantial progress has been made in regard to the construction of houses for the urban population and it was estimated that by the end of March 1953 accommodation would have been arranged for about 25 8 lakhs of displaced persons from West Pakistan so that almost the entire housing problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan would be liquidated by the end of 1953-54 Great importance has been attached to the vocational and technical training of displaced persons so that on completion of their training they could either set themselves up in industry or craft or find suitable employment The Conference of Rehabilitation Ministers held in December 1950 examined the question of providing facilities for imparting vocational and technical training for displaced persons and recommended that in all 80 000 displaced persons from West Pakistan should be trained 57 000 persons had already completed their training by the end of 1952 53 and 12 000 were under training The entire field and scope of the present schemes of technical and vocational training of displaced persons from West Pakistan were reviewed recently by a Committee set up by the Government which has made recommendations regarding the number of displaced persons to be trained the standards of training method of selection of trainees expansion re organisation and closure of centres assistance to be given to trainees during the period of and after completion of training etc Further programme for technical training is being organised in the light of the recommendations made in the Report

4 The programme in 1952 53 followed the pattern of the previous years and no significant changes in policy took place A large majority of displaced persons from West Pakistan have by now been helped in rehabilitation and it is expected that it will be possible to reduce government responsibility as far as the displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned very considerably by the end of 1953 54

5 Due to a further substantial influx of displaced persons from East Bengal into India during May—October 1952 which has increased the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan from

CHAPTER VIII

LAND REFORM

THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the Planning Commission on the subject of land policy in the final report on the Plan took into account developments in the field of land reforms which had taken place during the past two or three years The Planning Commission's proposals are an essential part of the scheme of national reconstruction outlined in the Five Year Plan During the past two years there has been a great deal of land reform legislation in the States and in this respect the period might be described as being one of considerable ferment In this chapter it is proposed to indicate briefly the developments which have recently taken place and the directions in which further attention is needed The subject deserves to be considered at a greater length and therefore in this review it is possible only to note a few of the more important features of land reform programmes as they have developed

Assam

2 Land reforms legislation in Assam relates to

(a) protection of tenants and

(b) management of Zamindari estates

In 1952 greater protection was given by legislation to *adhiars* (crop sharers) A ceiling was placed on rent payable by an under raiyat which is not to exceed the rent paid by his immediate land lord by more than 50 per cent Zamindari estates in Goalpara Act 1949 and the necessary notification was issued This action of the Assam Government has however been challenged and the matter is pending for decision in the Supreme Court

Bihar

3 Under the Bihar Land Reforms Act 1950 which provides for the abolition of Zamindari estates with a gross rental of Rs 2 64 crores have been so far taken over by the Bihar Government A recent amendment enables the State Government to take over all zamindaris lying within a particular area which may be notified, making it unnecessary to notify each individual zamindari separately

The question of conferring occupancy status on under tenants is being considered by the Bihar Government

Madra

6 The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948 came into force in April 1949 Mo t of the zamindari and under tenure estates and also inam estates have been taken over under this legislation As compensation will be payable only after the urvey and se tlement of these areas on ryotwari principles has been completed a portion of the compensation is being paid in advance The total amount of advance compensation of which Rs three crores will be paid in bonds has now been fixed at R 6 25 crores

In March 1952 fixity of tenure wa ensured for all classes of tenants in the Malabar district in the Gudalur Taluq of the Nilgiri district and in 33 villages in the South Kanara district The fair rent of wet land was reduced from two thirds to one half of the net produce after making a larger allowance for expenses of cultivation The fair rent of garden lands was al o reduced The system of renewals by which certain classes of customary tenants had to pay a renewal fee every 12 years has now been abolished

Under the Tanjore tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act 1952 tenants have been assured security for a period of five years and provi ion has been made for the reinstatement of cultivating tenants who were evicted by landlord The Act al o provided for the fixation of the minimum wages which should be paid to agricultural labour

Orissa

7 Since the Ori sa State Abolition Act 1951 came into force in November 1952 the State Government has taken over 356 estates Staff for determining compensation to intermediaries has been appointed but no compensation has so far been paid Special officers for the management of the estates which have been taken over have been recently appointed Further progress has been held up as the validity of the legislation has been questioned and at pre ent the matter is pending before the Supreme Court

Punjab

8 Land reforms leg slation in Punjab is more recent than in several other States partly because ownership of land was fairly widely distributed in this State and partly because the problem of rehab litation of displaced persons claimed prior attention During the past two years special tenures such a hose of superior owners occupancy tenants and landlords of land held in occupancy rights have been aboli hed The limit for resumption of personal culti vation which was fixed a 100 standard acres or 200 ordinary acres has now been reduced to 30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres As a temporary exception in the case of certain categories

Hyderabad

11 A Bill proposing several far reaching amendments to the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1950 has been recently introduced in the State Legislature Amongst other clauses the Bill provides for the laying down of standards for efficient cultivation and management assumption of management by the Government of holdings in excess of 4½ times of the family holding in cases in which the land is not so efficiently cultivated and managed that a break up might lead to a fall in production and for power to assume the management of land for a public purpose which might include settlement of landless cultivators development of co operative organizations and increasing the efficiency of management

Madhya Bharat

12 The Zamindari Abolition Act passed by the State Legislature came into operation in October 1951 Work relating to the determination of compensation has been in progress and the payment of interim compensation is shortly expected

In areas in which zamindars were formerly responsible for the collection of revenue the necessary arrangements for the preparation of land records and collection of State dues etc have now been made along the same lines as prevail in the ryotwari parts of the State

On account of legal issues which have arisen and are pending for consideration there has been no progress in the implementation of the Abolition of Jagirs Act which came into force in December 1951 As regards tenancies the tenants of *Khud Kasht* lands of zamindars (lands reserved for their personal cultivation) have been given a right of occupancy and the sub tenants have been given the right to purchase their holdings

PEPSU

13 Legislation for vesting proprietary rights in occupancy tenants and for giving enhanced rights to tenants at will has been prepared *and is shortly expected to be enacted*

Rajasthan

14 During the past three years the effect of various pieces of legislation which have been enacted has been to modify substantially Rajasthan s feudal agrarian structure The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952 provided for the resumption of j[illegible] of R 5 000 or more with the exception of jagir land d for the maintenance of places of religious worship for the performance of religious service Provision was also

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Ajmer

18 About two thirds of the area of the State is held under the *istimrari* tenure which is akin to the permanent settlement of Bihar and West Bengal Legislation is under the consideration of the State Government Under the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Reforms Act passed in 1950 rights equivalent to those of occupancy tenants were conferred upon non occupancy tenants and rents payable by various classes of tenants were reduced

Bhopal

19 Legislation for the abolition of jagirdari estates in Bhopal is shortly expected to be introduced in the State legislature Legislation preventing ejectment of tenants of jagirdars has been recently passed The State Government has a special programme for the allotment of land to landless sections of the population and during the past year about 15 000 acres of land have been allotted to scheduled castes and tribes and about 5 000 acres to the former employees of the State who were thrown out of employment As far as possible these allotments are worked through co-operative societies.

Delhi

20 Comprehensive land reforms legislation is at present under consideration

Himachal Pradesh

21 The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill is at present under the consideration of the State Legislature

Vindhya Pradesh

22 The Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Bill which has recently been passed by the State legislature is now awaiting the consent of the President This legislation secures the rights of tenants in jagir lands including *Sir* lands

BHOODAN YAGNA

23 An important development during 1952 has been the Bhoodan Yagna movement which has created widespread interest and is receiving considerable support from political parties as well as from State Governments Legislation for the proper allotment and management of lands given in gift has been enacted in Uttar Pradesh Special Bills for the purpose have been drawn up in Orissa Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and in Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh executive instructions have been issued

FURTHER LINES OF WORK

24 It will be seen from the short review of actic Governments during the past two years which has be chapter that in two directions rapid progress namely (1) abolition of intermediaries and spe (2) grant of enhanced rights for tenants In which new revenue agencies have to be estab he place of zamindars and jagirdars progre ciently rapid and the administrative problem need and sustained attention During 1953 54 the prob holdings which are managed directly by their o careful consideration with a view to implementing tions made in this behalf in the Five Year Plan. L States enables tenants to purchase their holding spread over a series of years This may not b provision of adequate credit facilities for the specially organised Another aspect which n e sis is the development of co operative farming Bombay where 233 co-operative farming engaged in cultivating 70 024 acres as well experiments in co-operative farming in Mad elsewhere will furni h useful guidance

25 Following the recommendations in special Division for Land Reforms Studi Planning Commission This unit will work Ministry of Food and Agriculture and under Committee for Land Reforms consisting of and the Union Ministers of Food and A

CHAPTEP IX

PUBLIC CO OPERATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION and public opinion were described in the Five Year Plan as the principal force and sanction behind planning Since the Plan in its final form was approved by Parliament only in December 1952 and work in the community projects did not begin until October 1952 active steps to organise public co operation for schemes involving local effort are a comparatively recent development. Public co-operation in national development has to be viewed as a movement of which we see as yet only the beginnings The idea of public co-operation is an all embracing one and implies at once at each level of national life new ways of functioning on the part of the Governmental agencies non-official orga i duals as well as the growth of a common outlook problems

2 During the past year and more especial of the final report on the Plan the follow particular attention

(1) organization of the Bharat S
(2) organization of voluntary we
(3) organization of local works
(4) participation of women in t
(5) public participation in

From the administrative point of (1) the attempt now being made to and local plans and (2) proposals lopment administration in the d National Extension Service and munity projects To these may recent months to explain and

3 The Central Board of presented a review of its act National Advi ory Committee Sewak Samaj came into b meeting of the National Advis months the Samaj has complet work and is now in a fair posi political national platform thro undertake constructive acti

4 The Five Year Plan provided for three important financial allocations for public programmes namely (i) Rs 4 crores by way of assistance to voluntary social welfare organisations (ii) Rs 1 crore for organising youth camps and labour service for students and (iii) Rs 15 crores for local works programmes involving local contributions by way of labour and money The Central Government proposes shortly to constitute a Central Social Welfare Board with the following functions

(1) to cause a survey to be made of the needs and requirements of social welfare organizations

(2) to sanction grants-in aid to deserving organizations to be prescribed by the Board

(3) to evaluate the programmes and projects of the aided agencies and

(4) to co-ordinate assistance extended to social welfare activities by the Central and State Governments

By way of preparation for the Board s work the Social Welfare Section of the Planning Commission has already initiated a survey of the activities of voluntary social welfare organisations

5 The Ministry of Education who will be concerned primarily with the organization of labour service for students are engaged in the preparation of a suitable scheme in consultation with the State Education Departments and the Universities The objects of this programme are (i) to inculcate the dignity of manual labour (ii) to provide during the formative years a period of disciplined national service and (iii) to bring home to students intellectual and emotional awareness of the national effort embodied in the Plan There has been already widespread and encouraging response from student groups for participation in various developmental programmes and it is anticipated that through such programmes the student community all over the country and the educational institutions to which they belong will make a steadily increasing contribution towards national reconstruction

6 Another recent development which offers both promise and encouragement is the increasing participation of women in development programmes and in particular in the small savings movement Between March 15 to 21 1953 women s organisations organised a special effort to raise small savings This effort met with considerable success and it is proposed now to extend it to about 100 centres

7 Local works programmes for which Rs 3 crores have been provided in the budget for 1953 54 are intended to draw forth local initiative and resources and to diffuse interest in the Plan as widely

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC CO OPERATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION and public opinion were described in the Five Year Plan as the principal force and sanction behind planning Since the Plan in its final form was approved by Parliament only in December 1952 and work in the community projects did not begin until October 1952 active steps to organise public co-operation for schemes involving local effort are a comparatively recent development Public co-operation in national development has to be viewed as a movement of which we see as yet only the beginnings The idea of public co-operation is an all embracing one and implies at once at each level of national life new ways of functioning on the part of the Governmental agencies non-official organizations and individuals as well as the growth of a common outlook upon common problems

2 During the past year and more especially since the publication of the final report on the Plan the following aspects have received particular attention

(1) organization of the Bharat Sewak Samaj

(2) organization of voluntary welfare programmes

(3) organization of local works programmes

(4) participation of women in the small savings campaign and

(5) public participation in community projects

From the administrative point of view two new developments are (1) the attempt now being made to break up State plans into district and local plans and (2) proposals for changing the character of development administration in the district through the organization of a National Extension Service and expansion of the programme of community projects To these may also be added measures taken in recent months to explain and popularize the Plan.

3 The Central Board of the Bharat Sewak Samaj recently presented a review of its activities to the Planning Commission's National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation The Bharat Sewak Samaj came into being in August 1952 following the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee During the past nine months the Samaj has completed much of its organizational framework and is now in a fair position to serve as a common and non political national platform through which individuals or groups can undertake constructive activities

URES

Under the Plan—Centre and States

(Rs lakhs)

States			
Progress of Expenditure			Five years Total 1951—56
1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
6	7	8	9
2059 5	-23 0	2203 4	12490 0
-48 3	217 9	286 0	1816 5
81 2	114 3	164 5	969 4
82 0	93 6	106 3	660 2
48 9	48 4	69 1	412 6
115 4	156 7	197 1	1047 1
2635 3	862 9	3026 4	17395 8
605 1	3481 7	3699 6	16769 7
2148 4	560 1	3022 3	12754 0
4753 5	6041 8	6721 9	29523 7
1135 7	1620 4	1948 8	7763 6
78 0	262 2	121 1	896 9
6 2	12 1	27 0	102 4
			..
			..
..			..
		..	

expenditure for 1952-53 (Revised) and 1953 54 (Budget) do not, however ncl de expend ascertained

of Transport The allocat on under the Plan s Rs. 216 lakhs.

Statement I Progress of Development Expenditure

Head of Development	Central Government			
	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951–56
	1951 5 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
IV *Industry*—				
Large scale Industries	695 0	674 0	1041 0	12604 0
Cottage and Small scale Industries	13 0	18 0	100 0	1500 0
Scientific and Industrial Research	85 0	108 0	78 0	461 0
Mineral Development	1 0	8 0	23 0	106 0
TOTAL	794 0	808 0	1242 0	14671 0
V *Social Service* —				
Education	150 0	333 0	486 0	3902 0
Health	9 0	75 0	334 0	1787 0
Housing	168 0	200 0	984 0	3850 0
Labour and Labour Welfare	46 0	80 0	78 0	397 0
Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and tribes			170 0	700 0
TOTAL	373 0	688 0	2052 0	10636 0
VI Rehabilitation	2866 0	2638 0	2270 0	8500 0
VII Works and Buildings	22 0	106 0	203 0	1102 0
VIII Finance Ministry Schemes	76 0	103 0	174 0	490 0
IX North East Frontier Agency‡	10 0	18 0	40 0	300 0
X Andamans			94 0	383 0
XI Loans to Corporations				1200 0
XII Miscellaneous				600 0
GRAND TOTAL	13352 0	16539 0	23688 0	124054 0

Th s is in addition to grants under Art 275(1) of the Constitution amounting

‡ Expenditure on roads in the North East Frontier Agency is shown under

Under the Plan—Centre and States—concld

(Rs lakhs

States			
P ogress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951—56
1951 52 (Actuals)	195 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
6	7	8	9
249 3	414 7	448 9	1434 6
118 7	142 8	218 3	1181 5
368 0	557 5	667 2	2616 1
1892 7	052 3	2386 1	11637 [illegible]
1182 0	1235 6	1484 1	8224 3
111 6	348 4	274 0	1031 6
30 2	38	35 8	294 3
339 0	434 4	518 0	2186 5
3555 5	4109 5	4698 0	23374 4
267 9	258 4	402 9	1148 [illegible]
12800 1	157 4 8	17613 3	8 8 1

to Rs 9 crores n the per od 1951—56 which ar not shown as part of the plan.
Roads

Statement II—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

(a) BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rs Lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	2059 5	2232 0	2203 4	12490 0
Animal Husbandry	124 8	144 1	180 7	1035 5
Dairying and Milk Supply	123 5	73 8	105 3	781 0
Forests	81 2	114 3	164 5	969 4
Co-operation	82 0	93 6	106 3	660 2
Fisheries	48 9	48 4	69 1	412 6
Rural Development	115 4	156 7	197 1	1047 1
TOTAL	2635 3	2862 9	3026 4	17395 8
Irrigation Projects	2605 1	3481 7	3699 6	16769 7
Power Projects	2148 4	2560 1	3022 3	12754 0
TOTAL	4753 5	6041 8	6721 9	29523 7
Cottage Industries	118 7	142 8	218 3	1181 5
Other Industries	249 3	414 7	448 9	1434 6
TOTAL	368 0	557 5	667 2	2616 1
Roads	1135 7	1620 4	1948 8	7763 6
Road Transport	78 0	262 2	121 1	896 9
Ports and Harbours	6 2	12 1	27 0	102 4
TOTAL	1219 9	1894 7	2096 9	8762 9
Education	1892 7	2052 3	2386 1	11637 7
Medical	688 4	649 9	803 4	4274 7
Public Health	493 6	585 7	680 7	3949 6
Housing	111 6	348 4	274 0	1031 6
Labour and Labour Welfare	30 2	38 8	35 8	294 3
Welfare of Backward Classes	339 0	434 4	518 0	2186 5
TOTAL	3555 5	4109 5	4698 0	23374 4
MISCELLANEOUS	267 9	258 4	402 9	1148 3
GRAND TOTAL	12800 1	15724 8	17613 3	82821 2

Statement II—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

(*b*) BY STATES

(Rs Lakhs)

State	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	118 4	234 2	378 0	1749 2
Bihar	1372 2	1197 4	1356 4	5729 1
Bombay	2304 7	2905 9	3085 9	14643 3
Madhya Pradesh	705 7	849 1	1038 6	4308 2
Madras	2699 5	2826 8	2431 5	14084 1
Orissa	279 1	325 0	427 3	1784 2
Punjab	275 3	502 8	628 3	2020 7
Uttar Pradesh	1599 3	2152 4	2426 1	9782 3
West Bengal	1015 6	1407 8	1473 5	6909 7
TOTAL—A STATES	10369 8	12401 4	13245 6	61010 8
Hyderabad	658 9	748 4	781 8	4155 0
Madhya Bharat	163 2	267 0	404 0	2240 7
Mysore	527 1	611 3	580 9	3660 2
PEPSU	59 1	104 8	252 6	814 6
Rajasthan	213 2	239 8	357 7	1681 4
Saurashtra	192 5	337 8	446 9	2040 9
Travancore Cochin	407 5	525 1	554 8	2731 9
TOTAL—B STATES	2221 5	2834 2	3378 7	17324 0
Jammu and Kashmir	75 9	128 9	270 2	1300 0
Ajmer	10 5	14 8	30 7	157 2
Bhopal	32 2	66 8	128 6	389 9
Bilaspur	2 1	10 8	25 2	57 1
Coorg	6 2	4 3	20 8	73 0
Delhi	32 2	48 3	62 1	748 0
Himachal Pradesh	10 0	42 5	149 5	454 6
Kutch	10 6	61 4	89 6	305 3
Manipur		16 8	43 3	154 8
Tripura	5 0	14 7	50 3	207 3
Vindhya Pradesh	24 1	79 9	118 7	639 2
TOTAL—C STATES	132 9	360 3	718 8	3186 4
GRAND TOTAL	12800 1	15724 8	17613 3	

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

ASSAM

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	30 3	37 5	38 5	276 1
2 Animal Husbandry	1 6	2 0	2 2	12 5
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	4 6	5 6	5 6	36 3
5 Co-operation				29 3
6 Fisheries	0 8	1 2	1 0	6 0
Rural Development	13 4	21 2	17 7	39 3
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	50 7	67 5	65 0	399 5
1 Irrigation Projects	11 6	41 8	75 6	200 0
2 Power Projects	0 4	19 2	54 8	83 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	1 0	61 0	130 4	283 0
1 Cottage Industries				12 5
2 Other Industries				12 5
III INDUSTRY				25 0
1 Roads		20 0	17 8	213 0
2 Road Transport	6 4	10 4	18 6	31 9
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	6 4	30 4	36 4	244 9
1 Education	10 7	11 4	13 2	89 9
2 Medical	18 3	17 3	19 6	173 5
3 Public Health	1 3	1 4	2 1	17 8
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare			..	6 0
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	19 0	45 2	111 3	509 6
V SOCIAL SERVICES	49 3	75 3	146 2	796 8
GRAND TOTAL	118 4	234 2	378 0	1749 2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

BIHAR

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	329 6	01 6	213 9	1 84 3
2 Animal Husbandry	12 3	12 5	16 1	92 5
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	0 4	0 3	0 3	1 5
4 Forests	22 3	16 1	17 3	125 0
5 Co-operation	5 3	5 3	5 2	39 0
6 Fisheries	1 4	1 5	2 6	10 6
7 Rural Development	1 4	1 0	36 3	124 7
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	383 7	58 3	291 7	1677 [illegible]
1 Irrigation Projects	167 8	233 3	33 0	973 3
2 Power Projects	8 [illegible]	130	231 2	708 7
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	[illegible]50 0	363 5	464	168 0
1 Cottage Industries	4 4	11 [illegible]	16 2	59 2
2 Other Industries	2 0	4 6	27 5	60 0
III INDUSTRY	6 4	35 8	43	119
1 Roads	192 4	215 2	228 4	8 0 0
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	192 4	215 2	2 8 4	800 0
1 Education	161 0	79 9	107 4	5 0
Medical	90 7	80 5	60	403 9
3 Public Health	63 1	63 8	77 1	196 0
4 Housing	[illegible] 9	3 6	3 0	20 0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare	35 0	39 8	44 2	160 0
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	5 0	40 0	30 0	100 0
V SOCIAL SERVICES	357 7	307 6	[illegible]32 4	1450 3
VI MISCELLANEOUS (CIVIL WORKS)	182 0	17 0	6 0	
GRAND TOTAL	1372 2	1197 4	135[illegible] 4	5729 1

— Five year provision for civil works is included under various heads of development

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

BOMBAY

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	258 5	341 1	354 4	1748 4
Animal Husbandry	25 1	22 7	14 8	166 9
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	107 2	51 4	86 8	602 1
4 Forests	8 3	17 3	7 3	83 8
5 Co operation	20 2	22 6	21 7	123 2
6 Fisheries	2 0	1 9	2 2	16 0
7 Rural Development	15 8	21 0	18 9	131 5
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	437 1	478 0	506 1	2871 9
1 Irrigation Projects	232 5	226 7	468 7	2269 0
2 Power Projects	253 0	310 0	341 5	1043 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	485 5	536 7	810 2	3312 0
1 Cottage Industries	10 5	11 3	19 4	103 0
2 Other Industries	2 7	53 1	20 4	250 6
III INDUSTRY	13 2	64 4	39 8	353 6
1 Roads	173 2	430 8	435 3	1163 6
2 Road Transport		166 9		200 0
3 Ports and Harbours	0 2	1 4	6 5	25 0
IV TRANSPORT	173 4	599 1	441 8	1388 6
1 Education	907 4	971 8	1009 2	4632 0
2. Medical	113 9	33 6	85 5	536 4
3 Public Health	127 3	133 0	142 6	1116 7
4 Housing	1 4	41 9	10 0	77 2
5 Labour and Labour Welfare	8 8	13 2	8 8	141 3
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	36 8	34 2	31 9	213 6
V SOCIAL SERVICES	1195 6	1227 7	1288 0	6717 2
GRAND TOTAL	2304 7	2905 9	3085 9	14643 3

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MADHYA PRADESH

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	203 0	328 8	268 3	1005 5
2 Animal Husbandry	14 8	15 7	19 4	98 8
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	5 9	6 7	6 4	36 9
4. Forests	7 9	7 8	9 6	40 8
5 Co-operation	2 4	1 9	2 1	28 8
6 Fisheries	0 8	1 0	1 1	5 8
7 Rural Development	7 4	14 1	12 4	165 9
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	242 2	376 0	319 3	1382 5
1 Irrigation Projects	10 2	13 3	45 1	308 0
2 Power Projects	148 2	110 0	140 0	600 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	158 4	123 3	185 1	908 0
1 Cottage Industries	0 5	1 8	2 4	9 2
2 Other Industries	62 7	72 6	133 6	226 2
III INDUSTRY	63 2	74 4	136 0	235 4
1 Roads	45 1	51 2	51 6	200 0
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	45 1	51 2	51 6	200 0
1 Education	108 8	122 6	21 4	1079 3
2. Medical	64 6	54 7	60 4	267 9
3. Public Health	9 3	13 8	35 2	78 2
4. Housing		0 1	0 1	20 0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare			0 2	0 5
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	14 1	33 0	38 3	136 4
V SOCIAL SERVICES	196 8	224 2	346 6	1582 3
GRAND TOTAL	705 7	849 1	1038 6	4308 7

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MADRAS

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	274 0	276 0	211 0	1593 7
2 Animal Husbandry	19 2	18 8	17 2	100 0
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	3 5	7 9	2 2	50 0
4 Forests	4 1	4 7	3 3	38 8
5 Co-operation	6 1	8 4	3 0	100 0
6 Fisheries	17 6	12 2	11 8	100 0
7 Rural Development	22 3	27 0	30 4	200 0
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	346 8	355 0	278 9	2182 5
1 Irrigation Projects	869 1	963 0	612 7	3408 0
2 Power Projects	806 9	800 0	927 1	5024 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	1676 0	1763 0	1539 8	8432 0
1 Cottage Industries	16 0	16 0	14 5	116 9
2 Other Industries	36 8	64 0	41 8	85 1
III INDUSTRY	52 8	80 0	56 3	202 0
1 Roads	142 0	115 0	66 5	500 0
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	142 0	115 0	66 5	500 0
1 Education	102 9	121 6	125 9	800 0
2 Medical	57 3	44 3	78 3	300 0
3 Public Health	139 1	139 8	96 0	900 0
4 Housing	59 4	76 2	62 4	300·0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	123 2	131 9	127 4	467 6
V SOCIAL SERVICES	481 9	513 8	490·0	2767 6
GRAND TOTAL	2699 5	2826 8	2431 5	14084 1

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

ORISSA

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	9 0	5 1	28 4	205 5
2 Animal Husbandry	7 1	9 5	11 8	5~ 8
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	1 5	1 8	1 7	9 2
4 Forests	1 1	1 4	2 0	13 1
5 Co-operation	4 3	5 2	5 9	28 9
6 Fisheries	8 4	6 1	5 8	33 4
7 Rural Development	1 3	1 4	1 6	10 c
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	52 7	50 5	57 2	35 9
1 Irrigation Projects	71 5	70 0	60 0	300 0
2 Power Projects	58 6	73 7	124 0	391 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	130 1	143 7	184 0	691 0
1 Cottage Industries	3 3	4 0	4 0	27 6
2 Other Industries	2 6	2 7	3 2	65 3
III INDUSTRY	5 9	6 7	7 ~	9 9
1 Roads	8 9	15 9	39 8	200 0
Road Transport	~ 4	9 7	18 0	20 0
3 Ports and H rbours				1 0
IV TRANSPORT	11 3	25 6	57 8	--1 0
1 Educat on	34 9	34 5	50 4	79 5
2 Med cal	14 0	14 6	19 9	78 7
3 Public He lth	7 5	19 ~	19 7	4~ 4
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welf re	0 4	0 4	0 6	1 9
6 Welfare of Back ard Classes	21 6	9 1	29 7	116 4
V SOCIAL SERVICES	78 4	97 8	1 0 3	422 9
MISCELLANEOUS	0 7	0 7	0 8	3 5
GRAND TOTAL	279 1	325 0	4 7 3	1 84

Statement III —Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

PUNJAB

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	-	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	53 8	56 5	58 8	210 7
Animal Husbandry	3 7	3 7	6 3	2 0
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	3 2	2 0	2 9	18 0
5 Co-operation	2 3	2 2	2 2	11 8
6 Fisheries				
7 Rural Development				
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	63 0	64 4	70	62 5
1 Irrigation Projects	68 6	118 7	107 9	326 2
2 Power Projects	6 3	12 2	10 0	38 2
I MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	74 9	130 9	117 9	364 4
1 Cottage Industries	6 6	7 3	11 1	48 1
2 Other Industries	2 2	2 0	- 0	15 5
III INDUSTRY	8 8	9 3	13 1	63 6
1 Roads	17 8	2 9	19 5	75 1
Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	17 8	22 9	19 5	75 1
1 Education	19 4	29 3	3- 3	118 0
- Medical	7 3	13 6	11 7	73 9
3 Public Health	5 9	6	3 6	50 1
4 Housing		3 0	5 0	11 3
5 Labour and Labour Welfare		0 2	0 4	1 8
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	32 6	52 3	53 0	255 1
MISCELLANEOUS	78 2	223 0	354 6	1000 0
GRAND TOTAL	-75 3	502 8	628 3	2020 7

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

UTTAR PRADESH

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five year total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	195 53 (Revi ed)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	–	3	4	
1 Agriculture	381 2	396 0	346 1	2095 9
Animal Husbandry	11 4	18 1	32 1	134 1
3 Dairying and Mill Supply	4 4	5 0	2 2	20 6
4 Forests	12 9	26 1	33 6	165 2
5 Co-operation	25 3	-5 6	26 2	130 7
6 Fisheries	0 2	0 8	1·8	6 2
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	435 4	471 6	442 0	2552 7
1 Irrigation Projects	216 9	444 3	463 5	1912 0
2 Power Projects	225 9	318 7	443 8	1411 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	442 8	763 0	907 3	3323 0
1 Cottage Industries	55 3	57 3	64 3	301 5
2 Other Industries	53 3	80 0	132 5	280 7
III INDUSTRY	108 6	137 3	196 8	582 2
1 Roads	148 2	133 3	238 7	522 2
2 Road Transport	29 8	31 3	32 5	120 0
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	178 0	164 6	271 –	642 2
1 Education	303 0	351 1	360 2	1603 9
Med cal	50 9	75 1	76 2	350 0
3 Publi Health	19 9	35 3	61 1	246 1
4 Hou ng	0 1	76 7	39 0	145 2
5 Labour and Labour Welfare	18 1	1 2	21 5	101 5
6 Welfare of Backward Cl sses	42 5	56 5	50 8	235 5
V SOCIAL SERVICES	434 5	615 9	608 8	2682 2
GRAND TOTAL	1599 3	152 4	2426 1	9782 3

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

WEST BENGAL

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expend ture			Five Years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agr culture	134 4	1 9 7	132 1	688 1
An mal Husbandry	15 5	20 5	10 5	"4 7
3 Da rying and Milk Supply		0 7	0 7	50 0
4 Forests	7 6	11 0	18 9	78 8
5 Co-operation				
6 F sher es	13 3	17 7	23 0	154 5
7 Rural Development		0 3	0 6	3 0
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1 0 8	179 9	185 8	1049 1
1 Irr gat on Projects	190 1	398 7	417 0	1537 8
Power Projects	5 0	32 2	12 0	75 8
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	15 1	430 9	4 9 0	1613 6
1 Cottage Industr es	5 8	6 2	6 8	74 3
2 Other Industr es	6 8	9 2	12 0	42 4
III INDUSTRY	12 6	15 4	18 8	116 7
1 Roads	212 6	273 2	295 2	1385 1
2 Road Transport	34 0	32 6	25 5	190 5
3 Ports and Har bours				
IV TRANSPORT	-46 6	305 8	3 0 7	1575 6
1 Educat on	112 0	130 5	136 1	508 1
2 Med cal	173 9	01 0	03 4	1 10 2
3 Publ c Health	4 9	49 6	64 6	304 7
4 Hous ng	41 7	93	113 (	3 4
5 Labour and Labour We fare				
6 Welfare of Backw ard Cl sses		1 5	1 5	8 3
V SOCIAL SERVICES	370 5	475 8	519	2554 7
GRAND TOTAL	1015 6	1407 8	14 3 5	6909 7

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

HYDERABAD

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expend ture			F ve Years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Rev sed)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1		3	4	5
1 Agr culture	54 0	50 9	45 4	346 4
2 An mal Husbandry	1 8	1 5	4 4	49 6
3 Da rying and M lk Supply	0 3			1 7
4 Forests	2 0	0 8	4 3	21 4
5 Co-operation	3 4	3 4	4 7	35 3
6 F sher es	1 7	1 7	1 7	8 6
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	63 -	58 3	60 5	463 0
1 Irr gat on Projects	400 2	440 3	476 5	2479 0
2 Power Projects	50 4	83 4	96 0	320 5
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	450 6	523 7	572 5	2799 6
1 Cottage Industr es	3 0	4 3	5 2	25 -
2 Other Industr es	70 0	72 7	27 7	268 7
III INDUSTRY	73 0	77 0	32 9	294 4
1 Roads	22 0	30 0	28 1	128 6
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	2 0	30 0	8 1	1 8 6
1 Educat on	6 2	27 6	52 3	263 5
2 M d cal	18 6	24 0	25 5	11 7
3 Publ c Health	5 3	7 8	10 0	88 2
4 Hous ng				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welf re of B ckward Cl s es				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	50 1	59 4	87 8	469 4
GRAND TOTAL	658 9	748 4	-81 8	4155 0

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MADHYA BHARAT

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	20.9	39.9	7.1	750.0
2 Animal Husbandry	1.5	-.8	7.7	50
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	0.4	0.6	7.7	50.0
5 Co-operation		4.8	7.4	-4.0
6 Fisheries	0.4	0.9	5.5	9.0
7 Rural Development	5.3	12.6	29.9	60.0
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	28.5	61.6	1 6.3	943.0
1 Irrigation Projects	29.0	31.0	49.5	328.0
2 Power Projects	44.0	98.6	65.6	28.0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	73.0	129.6	115.1	556.0
1 Cottage Industries	0.4	5.9	7.2	50.0
2 Other Industries		0.3	0.6	5.0
III INDUSTRY	0.4	6.2	7.8	55.0
1 Roads	14.2	20.7	4 7	189.0
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	14.2	0.7	42.7	189.0
1 Education	5.0	5.6	37.8	200.0
2 Medical	13.0	10.5	21.7	77.0
3 Public Health	3.5	18.6	32.1	121.2
4 Housing	0.3	1.-	2.0	14.4
5 Labour and Labour Welfare	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.4
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	5	1 8	17.8	80.0
V SOCIAL SERVICES	47.1	48.9	112.1	497.0
GRAND TOTAL	163.2	267.0	404.0	2-40.0

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MYSORE

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five Years total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	109 1	98 0	87 6	443 0
2 Animal Husbandry	8 8	9 5	12 5	53 8
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	1 4	1 5	0	8 3
5 Co-operation	1 7	1 3	1 4	7 1
6 Fisheries	0 4	0 5	0 5	2 2
7 Rural Development	16 6	9 6	5 7	81 1
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	138 0	120 4	109 7	595 5
1 Irrigation Projects	87 5	118 9	139 7	716 0
Power Projects	190 6	215 0	150 0	1268 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	278 1	333 9	289 7	1984 0
1 Cottage Industries	7 1	7 5	15 0	135 3
2 Other Industries	3 5	7 5	11 5	34 8
III INDUSTRY	10 6	15 0	26 5	170 1
1 Roads	42 9	63 1	73 4	3 0 1
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	42 9	63 1	73 4	3 0 1
1 Education	18 8	6 8	37 8	225 7
2 Medical	6 8	5 8	9 3	56 5
3 Public Health	14 0	17 8	13 5	158 3
4 Housing		9 5		50 0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	17 9	19 0	21 0	100 0
V SOCIAL SERVICES	57 5	78 9	81 6	590 5
GRAND TOTAL	5 7 1	611 3	580 9	3660 2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

PEPSU

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951 56
	1951 5 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	39 5	50 8	134 4	335 2
Animal Husbandry		0 4	1 9	10 0
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	0 5	4 0	10 5	43 6
5 Co-operation		1 1	- 6	15 0
Fisheries			0 5	- 4
Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	40 0	56 3	149 9	406 2
1 Irrigation Projects		6 3	15 0	34 0
2 Power Projects	4 6	7 5	1 5	30 6
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	4 6	13 8	27 5	64 6
1 Cottage Industries		0 4	0 5	4 4
Other Industries	.	2 9	6 6	7 3
III INDUSTRY		3 3	7 1	31 7
1 Roads	9 4	7 9	19 9	95 1
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours			...	
IV TRANSPORT	9 4	7 9	19 9	95 1
1 Education		5 3	12 0	63 0
Medical		12 3	5 8	87 0
3 Public Health		2 2	7 6	55 0
4 Housing		0 5	0 4	2 0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare			..	...
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	5 1	3 2	2 4	10 0
V SOCIAL SERVICES	5 1	23 5	48 2	217 0
GRAND TOTAL	59 1	104 8	252 6	814 6

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

RAJASTHAN

(Rs 1 khs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expend ture 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Rev sed)	1953 54 (Budget)	F ve years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agr culture	8 2	29 3	2[illegible] 0	109 [illegible]
2 An mal Husbandry		[illegible]		18 3
3 Da rying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests				21 8
5 Co operation	0 3	0 6	0 6	3 0
6 F sheries				
7 Rural Development	2 0	1 9	2 3	15 0
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	10 5	31 8	24 9	167 3
1 Irrigat on Projects	56 3	62 6	140 1	503 6
2 Power Projects	39 6	11 5	15 3	40 8
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	95 9	74 1	155 4	544 4
1 Cottage Industr es	3 9	5 7	10 7	38 5
2 Other Industr es				
III INDUSTRY	3 9	5 7	10 7	38 5
1 Roads	12 1	36 2	61.6	400 0
2 Road Transport				1 0
3 Ports and Harbours				
V TRANSPORT	12 1	36 2	61 6	401 0
1 Educat on	37 3	51 6	64 8	263 5
2 Med cal	21 0	17 9	16 5	82 0
3 Publ c Health	20 7	11 6	12 3	135 5
4 Hous ng	3 0			2 0
5 Labour and Labour Welf re			0 3	5 0
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	8 8	10 9	11 2	42 2
V SOCIAL SERVICES	90 8	92 0	105 1	530
GRAND TOTAL	213 2	239 8	357 7	

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	1 8	4 0	10 7	41 8
2 Animal Husbandry			4 5	15 0
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	0 5	0 5	2 0	10 0
5 Co-operation				
6 Fisheries				
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	2 3	4 5	17 2	66 8
1 Irrigation Projects	49 2	57 4	84 9	339 9
2 Power Projects	6 4	8 6	24 2	74 9
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	55 6	66 0	109 1	414 8
1 Cottage Industries			8 0	21 3
2 Other Industries	2 1	11 9	24 3	43 8
III INDUSTRY	2 1	11 9	32 3	65 1
1 Roads	7 4	23 3	48 6	494 4
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	7 4	23 3	48 6	494 4
1 Education			8 0	46 0
2 Medical	3 9	1 5	4 0	46 0
3 Public Health	2 8	9 3	20 2	82 1
4 Housing		1 4	4 0	12 0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	6 7	12 -	36 2	186 1
MISCELLANEOUS	1 8	11 0	26 8	72 8
GRAND TOTAL	75 9	128 9	270 2	1300 0

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

AJMER

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	5 4	4 7	8 4	48 4
2 Animal Husbandry	0 1	0 4	0 6	9 6
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	0 9	1 4	2 0	10 6
5 Co-operation		0 4	1 9	8 4
6 Fisheries				
7 Rural Development		—		
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	6 4	6 9	12 9	77 0
1 Irrigation Projects		0 8	1 4	11 3
2 Power Projects				
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS		0 8	1 4	11 3
1 Cottage Industries				—
2 Other Industries				—
III INDUSTRY				
1 Roads	0 6	1 7	5 4	15 9
2 Road Transport		—		
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	0 6	1 7	5 4	15 9
1 Education			2 0	15 0
2 Medical	2 6	4 5	7 6	31 9
3 Public Health	0 9	0 9	1 4	6 1
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Cl sses				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	3 5	5 4	11 0	53 0
GRAND TOTAL	10 5	14 8	30 7	157 2

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

BHOPAL

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951 56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	195- 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	26 4	34 8	43 1	173 0
2 Animal Husbandry	0 3	0 6	0 7	7 0
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests		3 0	4 6	20 0
5 Co-operation		0 1	2 1	5 0
6 Fisheries	0 2	0 4	0 4	[illegible] 0
7 Rural Development		—	—	
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	26 9	38 9	50 9	207 0
1 Irrigation Projects		—	—	
2 Power Projects		4 4	12 0	[illegible]7 9
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS		4 4	12 0	27 9
1 Cottage Industries		1 5	5 0	5 0
2 Other Industries	—	—	—	
III INDUSTRY	—	1 5	5 0	5 0
1 Roads	4 3	6 0	13 3	40 0
2 Road Transport		—		
3 Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—
IV TRANSPORT	4 3	6 0	13 3	40 0
1 Education	1 0	2 5	12 5	30 0
2 Medical		2 0	13 4	25 0
3 Public Health		9 1	17 0	50 0
4 Housing	—	—	—	—
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				—
6 Welfare of Backward Classes	—	3 4	4 5	5 0
V SOCIAL SERVICES	1 0	16 0	47 4	110 0
GRAND TOTAL	32 2	66 8	128 6	385 9

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

BILASPUR

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expend ture 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture		0 7	2 3	7 0
2 Animal Husbandry		0 3	0 3	1 1
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests		0 1	1 5	5 0
5 Co-operation				
6 Fisheries		0 3	0 5	0 5
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		1 4	4 6	13 6
1 Irrigation Projects				
2 Power Projects				
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS				
1 Cottage Industries			0 2	0 5
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY			0 2	0 5
1 Roads	2 0	4 2	15 0	23 0
2 Road Transport		2 1		2 0
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	2 0	6 3	15 0	25 0
1 Education	0 1	2 3	2 5	10 0
2 Medical		0 2	1 5	4 0
3 Public Health		0 6	1 4	4 0
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	0·1	3 1	5 4	18 0
GRAND TOTAL	2 1	10 8	25 2	57 1

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

COORG

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951 56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture				
2 Animal Husbandry				
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	0 3			1 0
4 Forests				
5 Co-operation				2 0
6 Fisheries				
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0 3			3 0
1 Irrigation Projects				
2 Power Projects			12 0	35 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS			12 0	35 0
1 Cottage Industries				
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY				
1 Roads	2 3	0 9	2 9	20 0
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	2 3	0 9	2 9	20 0
1 Education	3 6	3 4	3 0	10 0
2 Medical			2 9	5 0
3 Public Health				
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	3 6	3 4	5 9	15 0
GRAND TOTAL	6 2	4 3	20 8	73 0

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

DELHI

(Rs I k

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 951—56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	8 6	11 8	12 –	63 6
– Animal Husbandry	0 4	0 5	1 2	9 4
3 Dairying and Milk Supply			5 0	14 9
4 Forests	0 3	0 3	0 3	1 2 2
5 Co-operation	0 2	1 1	1 2	6 3
6 Fisheries	0 6	0 4	0 5	2 9
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	10 1	14 1	20 4	89 0
1 Irrigation Projects				
2 Power Projects				
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS				
1 Cottage Industries				7 3
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY				7 3
1 Roads		2 3	7 6	25 0
2 Road Transport				216 0
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT		2 3	7 6	241 0
1 Education	22 1	31 9	34 0	259 8
2 Medical	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	58 9
3 Public Health	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36 6
4 Housing				55 0
5 Labour and Labour Welfare		–	0 1	1 0
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	22 1	31 9	34 1	410 7
GRAND TOTAL	32 2	48 3	62 1	748 0

— Expenditure on Delhi Road Transport amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs 35 lakhs and 45 lakhs in 1951 52 (Actuals) 1952 53 (Revised), 1953 54 (Budget) respectively which has been shown under Ministry of Transport.

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951—56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	0 8	0 8	1 7	28 0
2 Animal Husbandry	0 1	0 1	7 9	22 4
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests	0 6	0 5	16 0	59 0
5 Co-operation		3 8	3 6	15 0
6 Fisheries	0 2		0 2	1 0
7 Rural Development				
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1 7	5 2	29 4	125 4
1 Irrigation Projects		4 5	32 9	80 0
2 Power Projects		2 4	4 0	13 5
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.		6 9	36 9	93 5
1 Cottage Industries			80 0	23 0
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY			8 0	23 0
1 Roads	7 6	17 0	40 0	110 0
2. Road Transport		0 2	6 2	10 0
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	7 6	17 2	46 2	120 0
1 Education	0 3	6 3	11 2	36 7
2. Medical	0 3		3 0	18 1
3 Public Health	0 1	6 9	14 8	37 9
4. Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6. Welfare of Backward Classes				
SOCIAL SERVICES	0 7	13 2	29 0	92 7
GRAND TOTAL	10 0	42 5	149 5	454 6

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

KUTCH

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years total 1951—56
	1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture		9 1	9 2	60 6
2 Animal Husbandry		0 6	0 3	3 9
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests		0 2	0 3	1 4
5 Co-operation			5 5	3 5
6 Fisheries		0 3	0 9	1 4
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		10 2	16 2	70 8
1 Irrigation Projects	4 4	26 0	33 0	91 0
2 Power Projects		10 6	8 9	23 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATON AND POWER PROJECTS	4 4	36 6	41 9	114 0
1 Cottage Industries		0 1	1 8	3 5
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY		0 1	1 8	3 5
1 Roads	4 6	7 0	15 0	58 3
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours	1 5	3 7	7 0	13 4
IV TRANSPORT	6 1	10 7	22 0	71 7
1 Education	0 1	0 9	1 5	6 8
2 Medical		1 6	2 5	6 0
3 Public Health		0 8	2 2	10 0
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes		0 5	1 5	2 5
V SOCIAL SERVICES	0 1	3 8	7 7	45
GRAND TOTAL	10 6	61 4	89 6	

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MANIPUR

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951—56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture			0.4	0.8
2 Animal Husbandry		0.1	0.4	2.5
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests		0.2	0.8	3.0
5 Co-operation				
6 Fisheries				
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		0.3	1.6	6.3
1 Irrigation Projects				
2 Power Projects		1.4	0.5	12.0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS		1.4	0.5	12.0
1 Cottage Industries				
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY				
1 Roads		10.9	24.0	81.3
2 Road Transport			6.3	10.5
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT		10.9	30.3	91.8
1 Education		3.2	4.3	17.7
2 Medical		0.5	1.7	6.0
3 Public Health		0.5	4.9	21.0
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES		4.2	10.9	44.7
GRAND TOTAL		16.2	43.3	154.8

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

TRIPURA

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five years total 1951—56
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture				12 6
2 Animal Husbandry				2 8
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests				11 3
5 Co-operation				1 1
6 Fisheries				
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				27 8
1 Irrigation Projects				
2 Power Projects		0 3	4 0	7 0
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS		0 3	4 0	7 0
1 Cottage Industries		0 4	0 8	5 8
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY		0 4	0 8	5 8
1 Roads	3 7	9 3	34 8	128 0
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	3 7	9 3	34 8	128 0
1 Education	1 3	3 9	8 7	24 0
2 Medical		0 8	2 0	11 7
3 Publi Health				3 0
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes				
V SOCIAL SERVICES	1 3	4 7	10 7	38 7
GRAND TOTAL	5 0	14 7	50 3	07 3

Statement III Progress of Development Expenditure in States—concld

VINDHYA PRADESH

(Rs [illegible]

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951 52 (Actuals)	1952 53 (Revised)	1953 54 (Budget)	Five total 1951—
1	2	3	4	5
1 Agriculture	10 5	33 1	35 4	
2 Animal Husbandry	0 -	1 0	- 6	12
3 Dairying and Milk Supply				
4 Forests		3 5	4 0	[illegible]
5 Co-operation			3 0	[illegible]
6 Fisheries		0 1	0 4	1
7 Rural Development				
I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	10 7	37 7	45 4	2
1 Irrigation Projects				
2 Power Projects		6 7	15 0	
II MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS		6 7	15 0	[illegible]
1 Cottage Industries		0 1	0 7	
2 Other Industries				
III INDUSTRY		0 1	0 7	[illegible]
1 Roads	13 4	11 9	26 6	
2 Road Transport				
3 Ports and Harbours				
IV TRANSPORT	13 4	11 9	26 6	125 5
1 Education		7 6	12 3	100 0
2 Medical		4 4	5 9	36 0
3 Public Health		8 5	6 3	60 0
4 Housing				
5 Labour and Labour Welfare				
6 Welfare of Backward Classes		3 0	6 5	15 0
V SOCIAL SERVICES		23 5	31 0	211 0
		[illegible]	[illegible]	639 2